

THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

A Journal of Literature, Science, and Art,

AND RECORD OF UNIVERSITY, ECCLESIASTICAL, EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

No. 139 (2299).—VOL. VI. NEW SERIES.] LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1861.

PRICE 4d., Stamped 5d.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Until the termination of the season the performances will commence at Eight o'clock, the doors opening at half-past Seven. This arrangement is in accordance with the numerous applications of the nobility and gentry at the Box-office. The enthusiastic reception "LE DOMINO NOIR" is honoured with on each succeeding representation, enables the management, in compliance with the public opinion so universally expressed, to present this celebrated morceau of Auber's, supported by Miss Louisa Pyne, the Royal English Opera Company, and the unrivalled Orchestra, to their Patrons every evening.

On Monday, February 25th, and during the week, commencing at Eight o'clock, Auber's Popular Opera "LE DOMINO NOIR." The words adapted by H. F. Chorley. Miss Louisa Pyne, Leffler, Thirwall, Huddart, Morell; Messrs. Henry Haigh, H. Corri, St. Albyn, and Hornecastle.

Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON.
To conclude with A NEW BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT. Mademoiselle Lamoureux, Madame Pienon, Mons. Vandrie, and the Corps de Ballet.

In rehearsal, an entirely New Opera, entitled, RUY BLAS. The Music by HOWARD GLOVER.

No Charge for Booking or Fees to Box-keepers.
Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, £4 4s., £3 3s., £2 2s., £1 1s. 6d., £1 1s. Arrangements have been made for parties visiting the Theatre, to let Private Boxes on the first Tier for £1 5s. nightly, for Four Persons, and on the Second Tier, 10s. 6d. Four Persons; Dress Circles, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.

The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

OWEN'S COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

The Trustees are desirous of Engaging a Gentleman of education and competent endowments, to GIVE INSTRUCTION IN ELOCUTION to Students of the College. The instructor will be required to devote to the duties of his office not more than two hours per week. His remuneration will be derived entirely from the fees payable by students attending his class, of which he will be entitled to two-thirds. The institution of the proposed class being experimental, the trustees are willing to guarantee to the instructor a certain amount of remuneration for a limited period. Gentlemen willing to treat for such engagement, are requested to forward proposals to the Secretary to the Trustees (not later than the 1st day of March next), stating the ages and qualifications of the applicants, and the terms as to remuneration, &c., proposed, with testimonials as to qualifications.
J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A., Principal.
JOHN P. ASTON, Solicitor and Secretary to the Trustees.
St. James's Chambers, South King Street, Manchester, 1st Feb., 1861.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, ACCOUNTS, AND BALANCE-SHEET OF THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for the year 1860, are now published, and may be had by a written or personal application to the Head Office, or to any of the Society's Agents.

CHARLES INGALL, ACTUARY.

The Mutual Life Assurance Society,
39, King Street, Cheapside, E.C., London.

POLYTECHNIC.

MR. RAMSDEN'S NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT ON OLD ENGLISH SONGS and BALLADS, every Evening at Eight.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY, illustrated by Splendid Diagrams, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Half-past Two. All the other LECTURES, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., &c. continued.

The Laboratory is open for Analyses and Students.

NOTICE.—The INSTITUTION is OPEN to the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES SATURDAY EVENING on PAYMENT of 6d. EACH, and the Directors are willing to negotiate with Schools, and Religious and other Societies for the admission of numbers on the most liberal terms.

CAVENDISH SOCIETY.—The Fourteenth ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held on Friday the 1st of March, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Rooms of the Chemical Society in Burlington House. The fourteenth volume of "Gmelin's Chemistry" is now ready for distribution to subscribers for the year 1860. This, and the other works of the Society, may be obtained, and Subscriptions paid, at Mr. Harrison's, 59, Pall Mall.

T. REDWOOD, Secretary.

M. MUSARD has the honour to announce that he has secured the Great St. James's Hall for the purpose of giving a SERIES of PROMENADE CONCERTS, the first of which took place on Saturday, Feb. 2, and will be continued every evening for one month (excepting each Monday evening). The whole of the seats will be removed from the hall, thus forming a promenade unequalled by any room in London. The superb saloon adjoining the hall will also be thrown open, so that visitors, while listening to the music, can partake of the refreshments, which will be of the most recherché description, and supplied at the most reasonable prices. The Orchestra will consist of seventy performers, selected from M. MUSARD's celebrated band in Paris, and from the élite of the London orchestras, the principal soloists being brought over from the well-known Concerts Musard in the Champs Elysées. Among the artists engaged will be found the following celebrated names:—M. Legendre (late of the world-renowned Band of the Imperial Guides, Paris), cornet-a-piston; M. Gobert, first violin and leader of the orchestra; M. Lamoury, junior, violin; M. Lamoury, violoncello; M. Delpech, cornet-a-piston; M. Moreau, ophicleide; M. Francois (from the Band of the Artillery of the Imperial Guard), M. Richir, and M. Quentin, trombones; M. A. De Vröye, flute; M. Lalliet, oboe; M. Fabre (from the Band of the Guides), clarinet; M. Araldi, trumpet; M. Pothin, 1st Horn; M. Grolard, 2nd Horn; M. Artus (from the 1st Imperial Guard), drums. The programme, which will be changed every evening, will comprise the chief works of the various masters, ancient and modern, consisting of symphonies, overtures, operatic selections, and dance music. It will also include some of the best and most striking pieces from the works, hitherto almost wholly unknown in England, of Herr Richard Wagner, whose presence in Paris recently created so great a sensation. Among other novelties, M. Musard will introduce the Garibaldi Hymn, executed by the troops of the Italian Armies during the campaigns of 1859-60, which will be sung at these concerts by Signor Valsovani, accompanied by the orchestra. The dance music will include the celebrated Echo Quadrilles; the Cattle Show Quadrille, composed on the occasion of the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1856; the Kissing Polka; the Cuckoo Polka, &c.; the new Champagne Galop; the Express Train Galop, &c.

Admission, 1s.; balcony, 2s. 6d., and reserved balcony, 5s. Doors open at half-past Seven; commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained at the Hall; the West-end Music-sellers; and at Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, No. 48, Cheapside.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET.

The following COURSES OF LECTURES are about to be commenced:—

TWENTY-FOUR Lectures on ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, by Dr. Hofmann, F.R.S., to be delivered on Mondays and Tuesdays, at 10 a.m., commencing 11th February. Fee for the Course, £1.

FORTY Lectures on MINERALOGY, by Mr. Warrington Smyth, M.A., F.R.S., to be delivered at 3 p.m., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, commencing February 11th. Fee for the Course, £2.

THIRTY-SIX Lectures on APPLIED MECHANICS, by Professor Willis, M.A., F.R.S., to be delivered on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 12, commencing February 14th. Fee for the Course, £1 10s.

THIRTY-SIX Lectures on GEOLOGY, by Professor Ramsay, F.R.S. (assisted by Mr. A. Geikie, F.G.S.), to be delivered on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 p.m., commencing on February 11th. Fee for the Course, £1 10s.

Tickets and Prospectuses of the School may be had on application.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

PRIVATE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, ORIGINAL PUBLIC ACTS OF CHARLES II., and ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS.

MR. WILLIAM SALT having bestowed much time and attention in tracing out and arranging the printed copies of Private Acts of King George I. and previous reigns, will be thankful to any person who can, before 1st March, refer him to any collection of such Private Acts, so as to enable him to improve his List. He will also be glad to hear of any sets of the Private Acts, dated before 1814, or of the Original Public Acts, black letter folio, 18th to 20th Charles II., or of any collections that have been formed of Royal Proclamations.

Letters to be addressed to WILLIAM SALT, Esq., 23, Park Square, Regent's Park, London, N.W.

1st February, 1861.

A SMALL COLLECTION
OF
PAINTINGS
AND
DRAWINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS,
WILL BE EXHIBITED, BY TICKETS ONLY,
FROM FEBRUARY 20 TO MARCH 31,
AT THE GALLERY OF
MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY
AND
JOHN WILKINSON,
WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,
NORTH WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND,
RECENTLY ERECTED FOR THEM AS AN ADDITION TO
THEIR HOUSE OF BUSINESS,
FOR THE MORE ADVANTAGEOUS DISPOSAL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
OF
Cabinet Pictures, Drawings, Engravings,
Antiquities and Works of Art.

THE COLLECTION EXHIBITED IS THE PROPERTY OF
MR. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY, F.S.A.,
By whom it has been formed during the last Twenty-five Years.

The Collection is not for Sale. It is only placed in the Gallery, with the view of showing the capabilities of the Building for the purposes for which it has been specially erected.

The Catalogue of the Collection will be charged Sixpence, and should there be any gain by the sale of it, the amount will be appropriated to the

"ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND."

Free Tickets of Admission may be obtained on Application at the Offices of Messrs. SOTHEBY and WILKINSON, 13, Wellington Street, Strand.

MONEY TO LEND.

SUMS from £100 to £2000 are ready to be advanced immediately at 5 per cent. interest upon personal and other tangible securities.

Also, some large sums to be put out upon Mortgage at 3 to 3½ per cent. interest for ten or twenty years according to the amount required. Apply to Mr. Alpha, 2, Bell Yard, Doctors' Commons. None but Principals or their Solicitors treated with.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1797.
No. 70, LOMBARD STREET, E.C., AND
57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Octavius E. Coope, Esq.	Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
William Cotton, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.	Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.	Wm. James Lancaster, Esq.
James A. Gordon, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.	John Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.	Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
	Mathew Whiting, Esq.
	Marmaduke Wyvill, Jun., Esq., M.P.

Robert Tucker, Secretary and Actuary

BONUS.

All Policies effected on the Return System, and existing on the 1st July, 1861, will participate in the next Division of Profits, subject to such of them as have not then been in force for five years, being continued until the completion of that period.

LOANS.

On Life Interests in possession or Reversion; also upon other approved Security in connection with Life Assurance.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply as the Offices as above, or to any of the Company's Agents.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

13, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

PRESIDENT. THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Archbishop of Dublin. The Bishop of Durham.
The Duke of Marlborough. The Bishop of Lincoln.
The Earl of Galloway. Lord Crofton.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—Joseph Henry Green, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
President of the General Council of Medical Education and
Registration of the United Kingdom.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN.—[Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P.,
William Bowman, Esq., F.R.S.]

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Rev. Alfred B. Clough, M.A. Rev. John E. Kempe, M.A.
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Charles M. Deane, Esq. Andrew A. Miville, Esq.
James Dunlap, M.D. George H. Pinckard, Esq.
James Hunt Holley, Esq. John Smith Soden, Esq.

REPORT PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD NOVEMBER 30TH, 1860.

The Directors have much satisfaction in presenting a favourable Report of the progress of the Society during the year ending June 30th, 1860.

This year has been distinguished by the fact that a larger amount of New Assurances has been effected than in any corresponding period.

During the twelve months, 572 Policies were issued, for an aggregate sum of **£324,575**, and yielding **£10,179** in New Annual Premiums.

The Gross Income has increased, in the same time, from £179,119 to **£185,928**; and the Assurance Fund from £1,255,531 to **£1,330,621**. Thus, after the payment of all claims and expenses, the Accumulated Fund has received an augmentation of **£75,090**, a sum exceeding, by £10,300, the surplus of the previous year.

By the lamented death of the late Duke of Richmond, the Office of President of the Society, which his Grace had filled during a period of twenty-four years, became vacant. Whilst greatly regretting the severance of a connection of such long standing, the Directors have the gratification of announcing that his Grace the Archbishop of York, previously a Vice-President, and who has been closely connected with the Society for a period of thirty-five years, has honoured the Society by accepting the office of President. The Directors have also the pleasure to state that the Duke of Marlborough has allowed his name to be added to the list of Vice-Presidents of the Institution.

The Directors desire, in conclusion, to observe that all persons who shall have completed Policies on the participating scale before the 30th June, 1861, will share in the Bonus to be declared in January, 1862. This early participation in the profits offers such advantages to new Assurers, that the Directors are unwilling to close their Report without inviting attention to the announcement.

The following are some of the distinctive features of the Society:—

One half of the Annual Premiums on Policies for the whole of life may for the first five years remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the Policy, or be paid off at any time.

Policies for **TERMS OF YEARS** may be effected at Rates peculiarly favourable to Assurers.

INVALID LIVES may be Assured at Premiums proportioned to the increased risk.

The **ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEETS** are at all times open to the inspection of the Assured, or of Persons proposing to Assure.

SERVICE IN ANY VOLUNTEER CORPS allowed within the United Kingdom without the payment of any extra Premium.

Forms of Proposal, and further Information, can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary,
13, St. James's Square, London, S.W.

N.B.—A Fee of ONE GUINEA is paid to the MEDICAL ATTENDANTS of all Persons proposing to Assure.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

The Profits of this Society will be divided in future Quinquennially; and Policies will participate at each division, after three annual payments of premium have been made.

Policies effected now will participate in four-fifths, or 80 per cent., of the profits, according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.

The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than in many other old established Offices, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee fund in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investments of Premiums.

Policy Stamps paid by the Office.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threadneedle Street, London, or of any of the agents of the Society.

CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 29, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON,

AND

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

Chairman in Liverpool—CHARLES TURNER, Esq.

Chairman of London Board—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.

At the ANNUAL MEETING in August, the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the large accessions of business made annually through a long series of years, which obviously increase the difficulty of further advances, yet the Fire Premiums of the year 1859 rise above those of the preceding year by a larger sum than has been obtained by the increase of any single year since the formation of the Company excepting the year 1853; disclosing an advance of 50 per cent. in three years. To this circumstance must be attributed the gratifying announcement that the accounts for the year show a profit of £42,488 3s. 4d.

The following figures exhibit the progress of the whole Fire Branch, running over the last ten years:—

	Total Premium received.	Increase of the Year above each preceding one.
1850.....	£44,027 10 0	£9,557 19 8
1851.....	52,673 5 11	8,645 15 11
1852.....	76,925 4 2	24,251 18 3
1853.....	112,564 4 4	35,639 0 2
1854.....	128,459 11 4	15,895 7 0
1855.....	130,060 11 11	1,601 0 7
1856.....	151,733 9 6	21,672 17 7
1857.....	175,049 4 8	23,315 15 2
1858.....	196,148 2 6	21,098 17 10
1859.....	228,314 7 8	32,166 4 9

Placing the Company among the very largest offices in the Kingdom. Indeed, it is believed that there are now only three Offices in existence which equal it in Fire Revenue.

LIFE BUSINESS.

The Directors desire to call the especial attention of the Proprietors to the statements of the Life Branch of the establishment.

The Actuary's Report on this subject is accompanied by an appendix, containing the fullest particulars of the investigation made, and is illustrated by two coloured diagrams, which make plain to the unprofessional eye the mortality experienced by the Royal, as indicated by curved lines, which contrast most favourably with the former averages of mortality, also displayed on the diagrams.

It is expected that these elucidations will attract a deep and profitable attention to the subject of Life Assurance in the minds of tens of thousands who have hitherto given no heed to its principles and advantages; and it is evident that this Company, as well as others, will not fail to reap much of the favourable consequences to be anticipated.

The Bonus apportioned to the Assured, with participation, amounts to £2 per cent. per annum, to be added to the original sum assured of EVERY PARTICIPATING POLICY effected previously to the 1st of January, 1858, for each entire year that it had been in existence since the last appropriation of Bonus thereon, and is one of the largest Bonuses ever declared.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN B. JOHNSTONE, Secretary to London Board.

BONUS DIVISION.

GLOBE INSURANCE. CORNHILL AND CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Esq., Chairman.

SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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LL.-COL. WILLIAM ELSLEY. | ALEX. MACKENZIE, Esq.

The CASH PAYMENT under the division of PROFITS recently declared on PARTICIPATING LIFE Policies, is equal at most ages to considerably more than a WHOLE YEAR'S PREMIUM on Policies of six years' standing.

All classes of FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITY business transacted—Rates of Premium very Economical—No charge for VOLUNTEER, RIFLE, and MILITIA Service within the United Kingdom.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

THE

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(Established 1834), at the end of each Year prints for general circulation, a Cash Account and Balance Sheet detailing its affairs. The Report and Accounts for the past Year may be had by a written or personal application to the Actuary, or to any of the Society's Agents.

OFFICES:—39, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C., LONDON.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

N.B.—Assurances effected within the present year will have the advantage of one year in every Annual Bonus.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle Street.

The WEEKLY EVENING MEETINGS of the MEMBERS of the ROYAL INSTITUTION will COMMENCE for the Season on FRIDAY, the 18th of January, at eight o'clock, and will be continued on each succeeding Friday Evening at the same hour.

Arrangement of the Lectures before Easter.

TWELVE LECTURES on FISHES, by RICHARD OWEN, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Fullerian Professor of Physiology, R.I. To commence on Tuesday, January 22, at three o'clock, and to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday (except in Passion and Easter weeks).

TWELVE LECTURES on ELECTRICITY, by JOHN TYNDALL, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy, R.I. To commence on Thursday, January 24, at three o'clock, and to be continued on each succeeding Thursday (except in Passion and Easter weeks).

TEN LECTURES on INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, by EDWARD FRANKLAND, Esq., F.R.S. To commence on Saturday, January 19, at three o'clock, and to be continued on each succeeding Saturday at the same hour.

Subscribers to the Lectures are admitted on payment of two guineas for the season, or one guinea for a single course. A syllabus may be obtained at the Royal Institution.

HENRY BENICE JONES, Sec.

EVENING LECTURES at the GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET. PROFESSOR HUXLEY, F.R.S., will commence a course of TEN LECTURES on the First Principles of Physiology, on Saturday, the 19th January, at Seven o'clock, to be continued on each succeeding Saturday Evening.

Tickets for the whole course, price five shillings, may be had at the Museum of Practical Geology.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Professor Tennant, F.R.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES on GEOLOGY, on Friday Morning, January 25th, at 9 o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, £2 12s. 6d.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The ANNIVERSARY will be held at Apartments of the Society, in Somerset House, on Friday, February the 15th, at One o'clock in the Afternoon; and the Fellows will Dine on the same day at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at Six o'clock.

Those Fellows who intend to Dine are requested to leave their names, and those of their friends invited, at the Freemasons' Tavern, or at the Society's Apartments as early as possible previously to the 15th instant.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Offices, No. 33, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. Trustees—Viscount Ranelagh and J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P.—Investments daily, either in the Share, Deposit, or Land Departments—three distinct divisions of business, with no partnership liability of any kind, investors going into any of the three branches they please, or all of them if they think fit. Prospectuses of the ninth year sent free to any part of the world, as money may be invested by correspondence, and the system is adapted for all classes of the community, whether for small or large investments.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Sec.

PROFESSOR OWEN, Superintendent of the Natural History Department, British Museum, will commence a course of SIX LECTURES on FOSSIL REPTILIA, at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, on Friday, 8th February at 3 o'clock; to be continued on each succeeding Friday, at the same hour.

Tickets for the Course, price 5s., may be had at the Museum.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—The EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF LONDON is NOW OPEN at the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5, Pall Mall East. Morning, Ten to Five. Evening, Seven to Ten.

GUSH AND FERGUSON, ARTISTS and PHOTOGRAPHERS, beg respectfully to invite the Nobility and Gentry to view their FIRST-CLASS PORTRAITS in OIL and WATER COLOUR.

GALLERY, 179, REGENT STREET, W.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 48, Gracechurch Street, London, for Mutual Assurance on Lives, Annuities, &c.

Established December, 1835.

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CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
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BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR.

Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.
Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the year 1860:
Number of new policies issued during the year, 388.

Assuring the sum of £481,231 1 10
Producing an annual income of 16,053 15 7

Making the total annual income, after deducting £50,112, annual abatement in premium 298,251 10 4

Total number of policies issued, 28,573.

Amount paid in claims by the decease of members, from the commencement of the Institution in December, 1835..... 1,034,368 5 4

Amount of accumulated fund 1,898,895 14 11

The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1842 the Surplus was £32,074 11 5

5 years " 1847 " " 86,122 8 3

5 years " 1852 " " 232,061 18 4

5 years " 1857 " " 345,034 3 11

The directors accept surrenders of policies at any time after payment of one year's premium, and they believe that their scale for purchase is large and equitable.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 98½ per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of January are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days from that date.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

January, 1861.

SIX PAINTINGS, among which are a Mater Dolorosa, by Guido; the Betrothal of St. Catherine, by Raphael; Two Saints performing a Miracle to an astonished Multitude, by Peter Lastman; Landscape, with figures, by Moucheron; Landscape and figures, by Van Neck; and the Flight from Egypt, by Bassano, FOR SALE, the property of a private gentleman. The authenticity of these great works can be guaranteed, and, if the whole are taken in one lot, £2,000 will be accepted; or £800 for the Raphael; £600 for the Guido; £300 for Peter Lastman; £100 for Moucheron; £50 for Bassano; £150 for Van Neck.

Inquire, in the first instance, of Mr. PARKER, No. 11, Gower Street, Bedford Square.

E. LESLIE and CO. beg to inform their friends and customers that they have now on consignment a large Stock of first-growth CLARETS and CHAMPAGNE, lately landed, from Houses of the best growers in France.

St. Emilion, per dozen, duty paid	24s.
Bennes Cotes " "	24s.
St. Christophe " "	26s.
St. Estephe " "	32s.
Chateau Leovill " "	66s.
Chateau Latour " "	96s.
Champagne " "	24s., 36s., 38s., & 48s.

Shipping and the Trade supplied.

E. LESLIE and CO.,

London, February 4, 1861. 32, Fenchurch Street.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1861.

REVIEWS.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, LETTERS, AND
LITERARY REMAINS OF MRS. PIOZZI.*

THERE are few tasks more difficult than that of editing scraps of autobiography and selecting from multifarious letters those that are most likely to illustrate literary history or interest the generation to which they are given. However great the experience of any one so employed, his mind must be of a singularly decisive character not to feel hesitation, doubt and perplexity on the *quid amet, quid spernet* question of selection. And such a book is as difficult for the critic to review as for the editor to arrange; for how can we laud the sagacity displayed in the choice of what is given to the world if we do not see the materials in their entirety? Mr. Hayward has performed his task apparently with painstaking and fairness; but if he has erred it has not been, we think, on the side of omission. There are letters printed which have scarcely any interest in them whatever, and verses which are worse than even the general run of mediocre poetry. We quite agree with the editor that a perusal of these volumes gives us a high idea of the energy of character displayed by Mrs. Piozzi and many other high moral attributes which she possessed; but we cannot think that the writings have any great value or attractions of their own, apart from what they possess as "illustrations of a period or a school." When the majority of the papers recently in the hands of the editor were laid before Lord Macaulay, he gave it as his opinion that they afforded materials for "a most interesting and durably popular volume." Mr. Hayward has given us two. This is, after all, not such a grievous fault; if the contents weary the reader in a continuous perusal (which they undoubtedly do), they may be useful to the student by the aid of that invaluable part of all useful books—an index. Those readers who, remembering the intimacy of Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Piozzi, expect large revelations about that

"Philosophic sage,
The moral Mentor of his age,"

are doomed to be disappointed. These volumes add very little indeed to our previous knowledge of Dr. Johnson. Indeed, we knew, before Mr. Hayward stated it in the grandiloquent first sentence of his introduction, that "Dr. Johnson has been hailed by acclamation the literary colossus of an epoch when the galaxy of British authorship sparkled with the names of Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, Warburton, the Wartons, Fielding, Richardson, Smollett, Gray, Goldsmith, and Burke." We knew previously to his publication of these two volumes how Johnson ate, and dressed, and lorded it over other men in conversation in his own mighty way, sometimes fair and tolerant, more often dictatorial, arrogant, and oracular—how he was sometimes self-indulgent almost to sensuality, at other times equally abstemious; at times indolent and procrastinating, at others energetic and patient under excessive toil; how, indeed, his great character was one great contradiction; and his long and useful life a protracted suffering and disease. What we find here about the great lexicographer is taken mainly from the pages of

Boswell—i.e., the life, the letters to Temple, edited by Mr. Francis, and the "Boswelliana," printed for the Philobiblician Society by Mr. Milnes. It is difficult, after the incomparable essays of Lord Macaulay and Mr. Carlyle, to expect anything that would not seem weak by contrast; but Mr. Hayward has walked over this perilous ground with discretion, and his account of Johnson's intimacy with the Thrales is a pleasantly-written narrative. Mr. Thrale was the son of a wealthy brewer, who inherited his father's business, and his father had most liberally afforded him the advantages of a liberal education, a handsome allowance, and continental travel. He was a fine, comely-looking and fashionable man, fond of good living, good society, but with sufficient intellect and culture to appreciate Johnson's wit and wisdom. He saw how agreeable to his wife was Johnson's brilliant conversation, despite his occasional caprice and roughness, and he tolerated the Doctor's eccentricities in order to bring about the pleasure which they afforded to each other. Johnson must, indeed, have been a patience-taxing guest. His rude remarks—his odd dress and presence—his voracious eating—his taste for sitting up late and rising late, must have tried the temper of those who were brought into close contact with him; but, fortunately, they were in this instance those who believed in his genius, and desisted beneath the coarse exterior the sterling virtues and noble qualities of the man.

Mrs. Thrale, afterwards Mrs. Piozzi, really the heroine of Mr. Hayward's book, was a Miss Hester Lynch Salusbury, according to Boswell, of good Welsh extraction, a lady of lively talents improved by education. Boswell, however, is not usually so civil in his mention of her, for he regarded her with hostility as a rival biographer. In her autobiographical memoirs there is a long account of her pedigree, which appears to be of the most unexceptionable kind. She states it in a sensible and lively manner, not appearing to lay undue stress upon the advantages of birth. She was extremely precocious, and some of her early pieces of a promising kind. She was imbued with a thorough love of knowledge and of literature, for its own sake, a busy and vivacious correspondent, a good talker, and an industrious diarist and annotator. Johnson writes thus of her in a letter to her—"Never imagine that your letters are too long; they are always too short for my curiosity. I do not know that I was ever content with a single perusal. . . . My nights are grown again very uneasy and troublesome. I know not that the country will mend them; but I hope your company will mend my days. Though I cannot expect much attention, and would not wish for more than can be spared from the poor dear lady (her mother), yet I shall see you and hear you every now and then; and to see and hear you is always to hear wit and see virtue." She was naturally much delighted by this appreciation of her by one in praises of whom all the world was loud at the moment. According to contemporaneous evidence, she was even in the day of Mrs. Vesey, Mrs. Montagu, and Madame D'Arblay, pre-eminent as a conversationalist; and it was essentially an age of conversation. Wrxall gives the following account of her:—"Mrs. Thrale always appeared to me to possess at least as much information, a mind as cultivated, and more brilliancy of intellect, than Mrs. Montagu, but she did not descend among men from such an eminence; and she talked much more, as well as more unguardedly, on every subject. She was the provider and conductress of Johnson, who lived almost con-

stantly under her roof, or more properly, under that of Mr. Thrale, both in town and at Streatham. He did not, however, spare her more than other women in his attacks, if she courted and provoked his animadversions." The author of "Piozziana" says, "She not only read and wrote Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, but had for sixty years constantly studied the Scriptures and the works of commentators in the original languages." She could translate a Latin epigram off-hand, of which the following is an example. Johnson, speaking of Mary Aston, said, "She was a beauty and a scholar, and a wit and a Whig; and she talked all in praise of liberty; and so I made this epigram upon her. She was the loveliest creature I ever saw:—

"Liber ne esse velim, suavis est, pulchra Maria,
Ut maneam liber, pulchra Maria. Vale!"

"Will it do in this way in English, sir?" said Mrs. Thrale—

"Persuasions to freedom fall oddly from you,
If freedom we seek, fair Maria. Adieu!"

Mr. Croker's version is—

"You wish me, fair Maria, to be free,
Then, fair Maria, I must fly from thee!"

Mr. Croker may possibly be neater in expression, but it was not an *impromptu*. Johnson thought highly of her scholarship, and joined her in some translations from Boethius.

Her claim to scholarship and learning did not destroy her domestic character. She was much harassed by the state of her husband's health, which was very precarious, and she suffered many bereavements by the death of her children. Owing to a foolish speculation, Mr. Thrale's affairs became embarrassed, and he was at one time on the very verge of bankruptcy. The prudence and energy with which she assisted him in the brewery and in the management of her own hereditary estate in Wales, are additional proofs of her sound understanding and energy. Mr. Hayward tells us that he had before him a collection of autograph letters to Mr. Perkins, then manager, and afterwards one of the proprietors of the brewery, from which it appears that she paid the most minute attention to the business; and we quote a letter written on 28th Sept., 1773, in which, among other information, she tells him that, "Careless of the Blue-Posts has turned refractory, and applied to Hoare's people, who have sent him in their beer. I called on him to-day, however, and by dint of an unwearied solicitation (for I kept him at the coach-side a full half-hour), I got his order for six butts more as the final trial."

In his contested elections for Southwark, her aid to her husband was considerable, and all this spirited conduct of hers was the more laudable, inasmuch as he occasionally (and especially when his ill-health disturbed his mind and temper) treated her with neglect and unkindness. His admiration of the beautiful Miss Sophia Streatfield was a cause of unhappiness to her; and upon one occasion she left the dinner-table when Burke and Johnson were present, when, according to the opinion of the latter, her feelings had been outraged by her husband. She replied to Johnson's admission that such was the case with some vehemence and temper—"Yes, greatly so; and I cannot help remarking with what blandness and composure you witnessed the outrage. Had this transaction been told of others, your anger would have known no bounds; and towards a man who gives good dinners, &c., you were meekness itself." "Johnson coloured, and Burke, I thought, looked foolish; but had not a word of answer from either." This is her own account. Burke and Johnson

* Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi. Edited, with Notes, &c., by A. Hayward, Esq. Q.C.

thought, no doubt, that in matrimonial disputes non-intervention is the wisest policy.

We are introduced at Streatham to some very good company, and to some rather eccentric folk. Among others was a Mr. Baretti, an Italian then residing in England. He had been tried at the Old Bailey, October 20, 1769, "for killing with a pocket-knife one of three men who, with a woman of the town, hustled him in the Haymarket." He was acquitted, and Johnson, Burke, Garrick, and Beauclerc appeared as witnesses to character. The year after his acquittal, he published a volume of travels through Spain, Portugal, and France. The book was a decided success, and he cleared five hundred pounds by it. Upon a pension of eighty which he had, and upon the interest of his £500, he lived for many years in Mrs. Thrale's house; and, owing to Dr. Johnson's persuasion, instructed her daughters in Italian, though he would not consent to receive any salary for doing so. Johnson had a high opinion of him, and remarked on one occasion, "I know one man who carries his head higher in conversation than Baretti. There are strong powers in his mind. He has not indeed many books, but with what hooks he has he grapples very very forcibly."

Mr. Thrale's health became gradually more and more precarious. He, however, rallied a little, and they removed, for the sake of being near eminent physicians, to Grosvenor Square, where he had begun to entertain with his usual splendid hospitality, but on the 4th of April, 1781, having previously sent out invitations to an assembly at his house of half the fashion of London, he had a sudden stroke of apoplexy and died. His death brought about a result which sooner or later might have been anticipated. Dr. Johnson wrote her affectionate letters of condolence, and as one of the four executors exerted himself to the utmost. But his exaggerated eccentricity had made him latterly a very irksome guest, and by retiring to Bath, where he was not likely to follow, she avoided a renewal of the intimacy which had been latterly such a burden. Her own account of it, taken from the "Anecdotes," is quoted by Mr. Hayward, and the reader, who may not have seen the book, will be glad to read it here.

"Such accidents, however, occurred too often and I was forced to take advantage of my lost lawsuit, and plead inability of purse to remain longer in London or its vicinity. I had been crossed in my intentions of going abroad, and found it convenient, for every reason of health, peace, and pecuniary circumstances, to retire to Bath, where I knew Mr. Johnson would not follow me, and where I could for that reason command some little portion of time for my own use; a thing impossible while I remained at Streatham or at London, as my hours, carriage, and servants, had long been at his command who would not rise in the morning till twelve o'clock perhaps, and oblige me to make breakfast for him till the bell rung for dinner, though much displeased if the toilet was neglected, and though much of the time we passed together was spent in blaming or deriding, very justly, my neglect of economy, and waste of that money which might make many families happy. The original reason of our connection, his particularly disordered health and spirits, had been long at end, and he had no other ailments than old age and general infirmity, which every professor of medicine was ardently zealous and generally attentive to palliate, and to contribute all in their power for the prolongation of a life so valuable. Veneration for his virtue, reverence for his talents, delight in his conversation, and habitual endurance of a yoke my husband first put upon me, and of which he contentedly bore his share for sixteen or seventeen years, made me go on so long with Mr. Johnson; but the perpetual confinement

I will own to have been terrifying in the first years of our friendship, and irksome in the last; nor could I pretend to support it without help, when my coadjutor was no more. To the assistance we gave him, the shelter our house afforded to his uneasy fancies, and to the pains we took to soothe or repress them, the world perhaps is indebted for the three political pamphlets, the new edition and correction of his Dictionary, and for the Poet's Lives, which he would scarce have lived, I think, and kept his faculties entire, to have written, had not incessant care been exerted at the time of his first coming to be our constant guest in the country; and several times after that, when he found himself particularly oppressed with diseases incident to the most vivid and fervent imaginations. I shall for ever consider it as the greatest honour which could be conferred on any one, to have been the confidential friend of Dr. Johnson's health, and to have in some measure, with Mr. Thrale's assistance, saved from distress at least, if not from worse, a mind great beyond the comprehension of common mortals and good beyond all hope of imitation from perishable beings."

"This, in forensic phrase, is her case."

The violence of language with which he assailed her when she took her second husband, Piozzi, the eminent Italian singer, was beyond all bounds. He wrote to inform her that in his opinion she was "ignominiously married," and that she had "abandoned her children and her religion." Her reply is one of the most firm, gentle, and dignified letters we have ever read.

Her married life with her second husband was very happy. They travelled in Italy together, and finally settled down in Wales, where they led a quiet life in the mansion they had built at Brynbellia. Piozzi died of gout in March, 1809, and she survived him twelve years. Some of her latest letters are full of vivacity and good humour—and her love of literature was her ruling passion to the last—and it is, to say the least of it, highly entertaining to read the opinion of a literary lady who had lived with a former generation, on Walter Scott's novels, Napoleon Buonaparte, the evangelical movement, and other questions equally heterogeneous. They abound in poetical quotation. Latin and French epigrams are frequently quoted, and often well translated, by the versatile writer who cites them. Her politics are sturdily Tory, and we find her writing to Sir James Fowell in an indignant strain of the "knavery of these Russells and Burdets, who really should be more careful than they are of their own interest."

As a specimen of her style, her gossiping allusion to passing events, and the interest which she took in all that was literary, the following letter is a good specimen:—

"TO SIR JAMES FELLOWS.

"Penzance, 23rd Sept., 1820.

"My dear Sir James Fowell should not have been followed up in this shameless manner, but that a letter from his brother Dorset, to whom I owe so much of kindness and obedience, charged me to write immediately to Adbury, and say he was well and happy (as it appears) at Paris. It made me so to understand how quiet all is there; and but that I believe the calm precedes *bourrasques*, my heart might be easy as to poor Louis Dix-huit, who I must love both as a king and individual. When he shall be removed, much misery will befall that devoted nation, which having set fire to all Europe, will herself perish first in the flame. You know I cried 'proximus ardet' long ago; but no one listened."

"Meanwhile, here I am at Penzance. 'Ay,' says the fool in Shakspeare's 'As You Like It,' 'here am I in the Forest of Ardenne, thou fool I.' But 'tis plain my fancy was not guided by his, who admonishes mortal man not to dwell either in a ditch or on a terrace; you have always found me either in the one or on the other."

"Meanwhile, Charles Shephard has written to me from Santa Lucia, where he is attorney-general,

and where, from the public newspapers, he heard of my octogenary fête, and wished me joy with unabated good humour."

"Prosperity does make, or keep, people good-humoured, and if I can live to the 10th of July, 1821, I will be good humoured too; unless the radicals break up our funds entirely. For love of the Queen and the country, Cobbett did say in some of his papers three years ago, what a pleasure it would be to see 300,000 people starving; for then we should get rid of six individuals to him very obnoxious. A cheerful calculation! For my own part, however, I hope to come out next year with the swallows, if possible: they, and the sun, and your most humble servant, are all half torpid, or retired at least during winter; and they tell me there is no winter at Penzance. A lady said here the other day, that she went to Taunton last year to see skating—a diversion she had often heard of, and that she was gratified during her absence from home with a heavy fall of snow. I rather fancy there is some truth in all this, because of the shrubs in every little garden plot: rhododendron now in beauty; myrtles covered with bloom, like Italy; and the arbutus high as an apple tree, very handsome indeed, *sed non omnes arbutus juvant, humilesque myrica*; and if I am doomed to six months' exile, the finding myself in Botany Bay, will afford small consolation. Old friends in leather jackets, the books, do not desert me, and new friends are civil, send me figs and peaches, and invite me to their little parties, where we play sixpenny whist comfortably enough. *Après* to whist, you see the Duke of Grafton's papers explained nothing concerning who wrote Junius."

Her cheerfulness up to the very last was surprising. She speaks frequently of death, and anticipated it without terror. In one of her last letters she writes to Sir James Fowell:—

"I must tell you a story of a Cornish gentlewoman hard by here who held a lease under the Duke of Bolton by her own life only—ninety-nine years—and going at the term's end ten miles to give it up. She obtained kind permission to continue in the house as long as she lived, and was asked, of course, to drink a glass of wine. She did take one, but declined the second, saying, 'she had to ride home in the twilight upon a young colt, and was afraid to make herself giddy headed.'"

Our space will not permit us to make farther extract, or to indulge in more comment on the writings and the character of this remarkable lady.

SEASONS WITH THE SEA-HORSES.*

Books of travels have of late years multiplied to such an extent that it has now become a matter of no small difficulty to find a single spot that has not been visited and described again and again, until it is as well known as either Cornhill or Regent Street. Everybody who has travelled a few hundred miles from home, appears to think it incumbent upon him to give to the world the benefit of his experience, and he at once rushes into print, without in the least considering that the same scenes and the same people have been dished up year after year, *usque ad nauseam*. In spite of this difficulty, Mr. Lamont has succeeded in writing a very pleasant, entertaining narrative of a four months' cruise in the Northern Ocean. The object of this visit appears to have been twofold: first, for the purpose of sport, of which the coast of Spitzbergen affords great abundance, and of a most original description; and secondly, for the purpose of obtaining evidence confirmatory of Sir Charles Lyell's geological views, as to the perfect adequacy of present causes to remodel the surface of the earth.

Mr. Lamont first visited Spitzbergen in the

* *Seasons with the Sea-Horses; or, Sporting Adventures in the Northern Seas.* By James Lamont, Esq., F.G.S. (London: Hurst & Blackett.)

year 1858, whilst cruising off the coast of Norway, but, from the lateness of the season, his stay was necessarily short; sufficiently long, however, to convince him that, with proper arrangements, the pursuit of the walrus, the seal, and the white bear, would afford to the sportsman an amusement of the most exciting description. Moreover, as an ardent geologist, Mr. Lamont was "very much impressed with the strong evidence to be met with in support of the theory of the gradual upheaval of the land in that remote part of the world." In the spring of 1859, therefore, all arrangements necessary for the cruise having been completed, including the hire of a suitable vessel provided with every requisite for a summer's campaign in the Arctic regions, and having been joined by a friend, Lord David Kennedy, himself a renowned sportsman, our author started from Scotland, and reached Hammerfest, on the coast of Norway, on the 23d of June; but the sight and smell of the vessel which had been hired for the trip, "an extremely ugly clumsy little tub of a sloop of about thirty tons measurement, and in which the stench of the putrid walrus oil, in and all over her, was perfectly sickening," determined the travellers to keep to the schooner yacht in which they had sailed from Scotland as long as possible. It was therefore settled that the *Anna Louisa* (this being the sloop's name) should sail first, and that the yacht should follow in a few days, arrangements having been made with the "skypur" to join him at Spitzbergen. There does not appear to be anything remarkable about Hammerfest, except that it is the northernmost town in the world. It has a population of about 1300, most of them being wretchedly poor; it is essentially a fishy town, for, in addition to the "acres" of fish which are dried here every season, there are several boileries of seal and walrus blubber, and of fish-liver oil. The trade in this latter commodity must have increased enormously within the last ten or twelve years, as cod-liver oil has become (and deservedly so) such a favourite remedy with the faculty in the treatment of numerous diseases.

The real business of the voyage commenced on the 6th of July, when Mr. Lamont and his companion, Lord D. Kennedy, transferred themselves and their guns, ammunition, &c., on board the *Anna Louisa*; and instructions having been given to the sailing master of the yacht, they parted company with her, and made themselves as comfortable as they could on board the sloop.

Such of our readers as purpose following in the author's track, will find a pretty full description of the implements required in the pursuit of the *feræ nature* of this region in the third chapter; but we will at once pass on to the more exciting cry, "Walrus on the ice," which, however, proved "much cry and little wool, as they were too shy to get at with the harpoon, and shooting only rendered them wilder, with very little chance of bringing one to bay." Our voyagers, however, were encouraged by the prospect of meeting more "unsophisticated individuals" as they advanced further to the north-east, and they were not disappointed; for on the 12th they fell in with a great herd of walrus, reposing on large flat slabs of ice, and they succeeded in obtaining several, one—an old cow with a calf, for which she displayed the most wonderful maternal affection, seeming far more anxious for the safety of her young one than for her own suffering: this strong desire for the preservation of their young is always taken advantage of by the walrus hunters, it being well known that the cry of the "junger" will bring the

whole herd round the boat, enticing them on to their own certain destruction.

The walrus has not nearly so much blubber in proportion to his size as the seal. A seal of 600 pounds will carry 200 or 250 pounds of fat; whereas an average-sized walrus will weigh 2000 pounds and will not produce more fat than the seal; neither is the oil afforded by the latter equal in quality to that of the former, though they are mixed indiscriminately together and sold as seal oil; but for the purposes of sport the walrus is much the more favourite animal, and in addition walrus-hide is a valuable commodity: it is principally exported to Russia and Sweden, where it is converted into harness and sole leather; the skin of the seal is chiefly sent to Scotland, to supply the hosiers with "dog-skin" and "Dundee kid" gloves.

However exciting the sport when in active pursuit of the prey, there are long, dreary, foggy days, when little can be done, and of which our author complains as "intolerably irksome," especially as the cabin of the *Anna Louisa* was so constructed as to render it an almost equal impossibility to sit, lie, or stand; reading for any length of time was perfectly out of the question, and we quite agree with Mr. Lamont that this "was paying pretty dear for the pleasure of hunting walrus in the Arctic seas." The only source of consolation the voyagers had left was, that the beams of the cabin, being composed of soft wood, they were able to enjoy the intellectual amusement of "whittling" to their hearts' content. With reference to that singular appearance called "red snow," which is familiar to all readers of Arctic voyages, it is the author's opinion that it is produced by birds; the "awk" exist here in vast quantities, and he states that the red appearance is nothing more than colouring matter, deposited by them on the snow. This is certainly a much more rational theory than the one propounded by many writers, who attribute this singular appearance to the presence of minute red fungi on the snow.

The uniformity of seal and walrus shooting, was occasionally varied by stalking a bear; this is by no means an easy matter, as his sense of smell and hearing enable him to discover an enemy at a considerable distance. Mr. Lamont states as his opinion that the *Ursus Maritimus*, in a state of nature, is the largest and strongest carnivorous animal in the world. In one of these bear-hunting excursions they were lucky enough to kill an old she-bear, having two young ones, about the size of "colley-dogs;" these cubs were taken in charge by the author, who, upon his return to England, finding the bear-market glutted, disposed of them to the director of the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, where we believe they still remain.

There appears to be abundant evidence to prove that the land about here has been subject to a gradual upheaving process during very many centuries; large quantities of drift-wood is found far above high-water mark, and in positions where it could not possibly have been driven by storms, in the present relative levels of land and sea; and whalebones lie from thirty to forty feet above the edge of the water. Mr. Lamont is of opinion that the whole of Spitzbergen has been rising for some hundreds of years, at the rate of about thirteen or fourteen feet a century. Sir Charles Lyell states that the whole coast line is rising at the rate of about four feet per hundred years.

The *Anna Louisa*, after a most successful trip, arrived at the appointed meeting-place on the 23rd of August, but found the yacht had been compelled to leave the harbour in con-

sequence of the gales of the 19th and 20th, and take refuge in another a few miles higher up; whither the author and Lord Kennedy determined to walk. They got on board the yacht about four a.m., heartily glad to exchange the miserable accommodation of the sloop, for reindeer cutlets and comfortable cots.

On the 4th of September, the sloop having previously been sent to Hammerfest, and the yacht having procured as much venison as it was possible to stow away, amounting to 160 fat quarters, preparations were made for the voyage homewards, and early on the morning of the 5th they "bade adieu, with profound regret and heartfelt reluctance, to the gloomy fiords and the enchanting ice-floes of Spitzbergen," and on the 11th they anchored in Hammerfest. The cargo realized a sum which went a long way towards paying their expenses, and after settling with the men, the stinking little *Anna Louisa* was handed over to her owners.

Mr. Lamont speaks most highly of the Norwegian seamen: when afloat, bold, hardy, and good natured; but when ashore, they take every opportunity of getting drunk.

The yacht sailed from Hammerfest on the 15th of September, and arrived at its journey's end on the 2d day of October, the voyagers having, during the excursion, killed 204 head of game, consisting of 46 walrus, 88 seals, 8 polar bears, 1 white whale, and 61 reindeer, in addition to numerous seals and walrus killed and lost.

We very much doubt if this narrative of Mr. Lamont's will induce many to become Arctic voyagers. A person must needs be a most enthusiastic sportsman to undergo, unnecessarily, the hardships of a northern excursion, especially when compelled to make the voyage in a vessel like the *Anna Louisa*. We feel exceedingly grateful, however, to the author, for having afforded us several hours' profitable amusement, and we cordially wish that the success of the book may be equal to the success of the expedition against the sea-horses.

THE FALL OF ROME AND THE RISE OF THE NEW NATIONALITIES.*

DECIMATION, says Macaulay, is always an objectionable mode of punishment, and as a general rule there can be no doubt he is right. Still there are times and cases in which it is unavoidable. When offenders muster in a certain unmanageable strength, there is no resource but to seize here and there one conspicuously bold and bad, and to do unto him what stern justice visibly demands before the rest. Macaulay himself at last was driven to a breach of his usual principle, and to make a terrible example, in the person of Mr. Robert Montgomery, to sham poets, as we should like to do, in that of Mr. Sheppard, to sham historians. We look upon him as an excellent specimen of a large and growing class, neither useful nor ornamental—a class who degrade a noble and difficult science into industrious book-making, who with profane scissors cut into shreds the works of great authors, with which, like their guilty ancestors, they make themselves aprons, and for the same purpose, and at last eagerly jump on to the public stage under the delusion that they are full dressed, whereas they cannot move or turn the least aside without revealing cuticle enough to alarm even a red Indian. It is our hope that we shall be able to deprive Mr. Sheppard of some even of the scanty clothing in which he

* *The Fall of Rome and the Rise of the New Nationalities*. By John G. Sheppard, D.C.L. (London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.)

has chosen to come before us, to reduce him to the minimum which propriety will allow, and if possible to persuade him to return, a colder and a wiser man, to judicious friends who will tell him what these things may mean. In the meantime we wish to assure him, in French phrase, that he enjoys our "distinguished consideration;" that nothing can be farther from our thoughts than to hurt him by our censure and he cannot show better his reverence to the muse of history than by calmly standing aside while we offer his book up a sacrifice to Clio.

Mr. Sheppard appears before us in an attitude of defence, and we meet him in the third page of his preface already squared to repel any attack. It is this voluntary offer of battle which has induced us to meet him on his own ground. The apology which he has set up for his own useless book, will serve hundreds of others in a similar condition. There is, indeed, no novelty in the plea but it has a plausible look and is very likely to pass unchallenged by the class for whom it is intended, viz., those who desire to know much at little trouble, who think that short cuts to knowledge are one of the recognised improvements of the age, and who are delighted to think that "all that is important," "the essential facts," "the main events of the period," &c., &c., are brought within such reasonable compass that they can dispense with the numerous octavos of voluminous authors, and get all that is necessary from a compact duodecimo. We proceed to show the utter fallacy of the whole assumption; but, first of all, we will let Mr. Sheppard be heard in his own defence. After saying that his work is not an abridgment, he continues:—

"I have attempted rather such a combination of narrative, anecdote, and disquisition, as seemed best adapted to create interest, and to convey that sort of information which would induce the student to ask for more. To this the objection may be made that the method is superficial. Yet I will venture to hope that what is imperfect is not necessarily superficial. . . . And in reference to the class of persons for whom it is mainly intended, I must declare my conviction that, practically speaking, the alternative is not between profound and superficial knowledge, but between imperfect knowledge and no knowledge at all. If there should be found any critic whose mind is so sternly constituted as to maintain that the latter is the preferable condition of the two, I would remind him how imperfect after all is the historical knowledge of the most learned among us, and how needful are small beginnings even for the accomplishment of the greatest results."

—Preface, p. v.

We cordially admit that "beginnings are needful for the accomplishment of results"—the breadth and generality of this weighty remark are beyond all praise; we will grant that the most learned know little; and still we remained unconvinced that half-learned books have important uses. That after the utmost stretch of human faculties, knowledge is defective, is really no reason for artificially curtailing what we have. That little is known is a strange excuse for being content with less than is known. Because our resources are limited, are we justifiable in neglecting those we have? As regards "the class of persons" who are supposed to be so carefully kept in view, we must declare our conviction that they are not to be met with except in prefaces to works like the present: a most wonderful class truly, if they existed, a class waiting patiently with "no knowledge at all," surrounded by plenty but indifferent to it, till at last the right man with the right book comes and drops the boon into their expectant hands. Careless of genius, they are supposed to be enamoured of mediocrity; and the style and thoughts of great writers are incapable of win-

ning their attention, which is all reserved for plagiarists and copyists. Is it an excess of historical scepticism to doubt the existence of this class?

Again, such books, we are often told, are "for the use of schools and private students," and doubtless many a one can bear witness to the success with which such make-shifts were kept before him in early life, to the exclusion of the writings of great men. Any pretext suffices on which to introduce them. The works of real thinkers on history are too "voluminous," or "too abstruse for the young mind," or "they are ill-adapted" to meet the case. This is all the merest pretence. If boys and youths can read Thucydides, they can understand Gibbon; if they can understand history at all, they can understand Guizot; if they have time for it at all, they can read it in that fulness of detail which alone renders it profitable. When will it be recognised that abridgments of all kinds are not history, but only the resemblance of history, giving the shell from which the kernel has been carefully removed? When will it be understood that "general knowledge means general ignorance," ignorance puffed up with the imaginary possession of knowledge?

Mr. Sheppard has undertaken one of the most remarkable periods in the history of our race, one demanding for its adequate treatment all the grasp of intellect, fertility of imagination, and profundity of research, which the most philosophic mind could command. To fail partially in the execution of such a work is assuredly no great disgrace, if the writer shows he has realised the immensity of the problem, and done his best to find a solution; if he has contributed either in facts or in views to the sum of human knowledge. And this is our charge against Mr. Sheppard, that he has not the least consciousness of the scope and difficulty of his subject—that he has not imagined even the first conditions required for its successful undertaking. His mind has never approached and interrogated it, till the distant complexity of the past has grown clear, and logical, and simple, in the light of reason. It is in such efforts that the student learns what history is; in such difficulties, even if unanswered, he acquires canons of historical investigation. Mr. Sheppard brings a patchwork of quotations, opinions, facts, and inferences from Gibbon, Guizot, Thierry, Michelet, the "Times" newspaper, and the Rev. Charles Kingsley. Quotation would be his foible if it were not his forte. He quotes at times from sheer love of the practice, when even he could not have felt the want of the idea borrowed. As, for instance, when he takes this from Michelet about Marius:—"This hardy soldier, almost as terrible to his own country as to the enemy, and savage as the Cymbri he was about to oppose, was to Rome a saving god." The great genius of Michelet would have furnished sentences of very different weight and meaning from the above, if Mr. Sheppard had known what to take. His own remarks are not original, as when he says, "Long servitude is not favourable to the development of the noblest qualities of our nature" (p. 145). They are sometimes comic—we conjecture, unintentionally—from an indifference to the severity of Lindley Murray; as, for instance—"I subjoin the passage from Strabo, with which Michelet commences the history of the great people who so largely share their blood, with his own commentary upon it" (p. 125). Again, "Their physical aspect was imposing—gigantic stature, long yellow hair, eyes of a gray or greenish blue, a complexion so wondrously fair to the sight of the swarthier

dwellers in the south that the very name of Gael, or Gaul, has been derived from γάλα, the Greek word for milk, and immense muscular strength were their most striking characteristics" (p. 123). The quiet humour of these passages was a great relief to us, toiling through the waste of dullness that usually surrounded us. For Mr. Sheppard does not narrate, nor does he discuss. His work is neither a condensed hand-book of facts, nor a body of principles and views. He has neither chronological sequence nor logical method; he neither gives the order of events, nor their actual development at any given time. Confused, hasty, and aimless, he jumps from country to country and from century to century, till somewhat of the turmoil and complexity of the barbarian invasion are reproduced in the reader's mind, who, however, does not generally read of confused epochs with the intention of getting more confounded. It is hard to understand how any one could get through above seven hundred pages with half ideas about everything he was writing of; and what good can the taking in of such ideas do to any one? This is last century history, and ought to be as much out of date as last century chemistry or botany. It gives one as much idea of the real life and meaning of the past, as a geographical map does of geology, and is as useful to science as Goldsmith's "Animated Nature" would be to a student of zoology. This is the kind of history which Dr. Johnson not inaptly called an old almanack: an insipid amalgam of anecdote and commonplace, which left the writer's mind without suggesting a question, and enters the reader's without satisfying a doubt. "But I do not misstate facts or misjudge men," says Mr. Sheppard. Facts! facts are as barren as the sea sand, unless vivified by mind. Facts mean nothing till their connection has presented a difficulty, and the intellect has found an answer. And this amalgam is to go where Guizot and Michelet cannot reach! This is to be the first taste of knowledge, of such exquisite savour that the anxious student will at once hope for more! In our opinion, it is far more likely to do what scores of such books have done before, viz., to give an utterly wrong and injurious view of history, as an idle occupation for unpractical dreamers.

It is quite time the public discerned the difference between genuine and spurious history—between historians who think of facts and their sequences, and dealers in words who never come near reality. We are approaching the dawn of a science of history. The Newton, or at least the Kepler, who shall discover steadfast laws under fleeting phenomena, cannot be far distant. If anything can retard his advent or his success, it will be utterly false and inadequate popular notions of what is history and what it is not. In the mean time, it must be evil only that what are at best memoirs should pass as history. That grand and austere science, destined to eclipse all others in benefits to humanity, will not yield up its precious pearls of wisdom to dealers in literary *nugæ*. These will pass away. But the greatest of unresolved problems will still remain, and that is, to deal well and adequately with persons and principles—dramatically to depict the one and philosophically deduce the other—to show us men, as they felt and acted, in rich biographical detail—and to unfold before us the deep underworld of ideas in which the men lived and moved and had their being. In a word, to show us history, or rather past society, both as a panorama and as an organism, as a series of scenes and as a series of laws, as a poem to enchant us and as a philosophy to warn.

FRIENDLY SKETCHES IN AMERICA.*

THE operation of a curious law of nature may be traced in the transformation that takes place in the animal and vegetable products of one country when subjected to the conditions of a different soil or climate. The offspring of the English southdown is scarcely recognisable in the shaggy-haired, long-tailed nondescript of South Africa. The savoury potato, when exposed to the influence of a tropical sun, speedily reverts to its original type, the yam. The sleek well-proportioned terrier becomes, in one or two generations, the rough, ungainly prairie-dog. Nor is the human race an exception to this universal law. The phlegmatic plodding Saxon re-appears on the other side of the Atlantic as the 'cute, creation-whipping, expectorating votary of the almighty dollar. The voluble, light-headed Celt becomes oblivious of the joys of wakes, whiskey, and Donnybrook Fair, and merges into the practical industrious squatter. Even the Society of Friends, which in the old country has preserved its peculiar characteristics intact amid the ever-varying phases of fashion, thought, and feeling, that for upwards of two centuries having been taking place around them, presents a different aspect in the New World. Its staid, undemonstrative formalism becomes tinctured by the leaven of the "go-ahead" American spirit. Though still retaining the externals of a "peculiar people," their inner life has by slow degrees accommodated itself to the social pressure of the institutions by which they are surrounded. They have their revivals, their demonstrations, their political and religious divisions; in fact, in almost every particular, with the solitary exception of dress, we can trace the influence of transatlantic climate, thought, and usage, dimly, indeed, and vaguely, but yet unmistakably exhibited, in this strangely constituted community.

The above remarks have been suggested by the perusal of an unpretending little volume entitled "Friendly Sketches in America," from the pen of Mr. William Tallack. We are positively at a loss what to make of either book or author. It is too grave for a burlesque—and too humorous for the "legitimate drama." Its sentiments are just what we should have expected from the conventional stage Quaker—of sanctimonious aspect and carefully studied deportment, got up in the green-room properties of preternaturally drab shorts and unlimited breadth of brim—with just a sly touch of staid unctuous drollery. Adopting, however, the last resource of the baffled reader, we turn to the author's preface, and there find, as is generally the case, a solution to our difficulties. "Friendly Sketches in America" is, as Mr. Tallack informs us, the result of a four months' sojourn in the United States, during which period his attention was exclusively occupied in the collection of data for the illustration of the social and religious position of the Society of Friends in that quarter of the globe. From all accounts, the climate and institutions of the New World are peculiarly favourable to the development of drab and broad brims. Whether it is *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*, we will not venture to determine; but unquestionably the sect exhibits a growth and vitality altogether unprecedented in the Old Country. The total number of "Friends" in America has been estimated at 160,000, while in England and Ireland they scarcely exceed 17,000. But even the sober unsusceptible Quaker has not escaped the contagion of the restless Republicanism

which forms such a prominent element in the transatlantic character. The Society is split into two great divisions—the "Hicksites,"—the disciples of one Elias Hicks—and the self-styled "Orthodox." The latter are again subdivided into the followers of Wilbur and Gurney, respectively known by the designations of "Wilburites" and "Evangelicals." The inordinate development of the spirit of partisanship, as exhibited in these three varieties of creed, is almost incredible. "Evangelical" abjures "Hicksite;" "Wilburite" taunts "Evangelical;" while both "Evangelical" and "Wilburite" make common cause against "Hicksite."

The professed peace-maker is generally the most bellicose being in the world. Woe be to the luckless innovator who ventures to suggest any scheme of pacification other than his own. The fire of the *odium theologicum* forthwith begins to crackle, and "no connection with next door" is duly announced. As an instance of the acerbity and intolerance springing out of the religious polemics of the several denominations of Quakerism, Mr. Tallack mentions that on his expressing a desire "of seeing a little more of the Hicksites, and of hearing what they had to say and show for themselves," he was strongly dissuaded by his "Orthodox" friends, who told him that it was considered derogatory to one of their immaculate body "to attend a Hicksite meeting or associate with them," and that, in fact, it was positively a "disownable offence." However much, nevertheless, the various sects may agree to differ on points of religious belief, a singular unanimity prevails among all parties with respect to the externals of their creed. Formalism is the corner-stone of new-world Quakerism. Coats are the criterion of Christianity; garments are the standard of godliness; broad brims are inseparable from brotherly love. But the decisive test of faith is collars. Consistency in collars has formed the basis of thousands of sermons and official documents. "Friend, you must be peculiar in dress in certain respects, but be peculiar in collar above all other things. You may change your buckles to straps, or alter your sleeves and loops; you may substitute—but we do not advise it—a black stock for a white cravat, or change a pair of knee-shorts to trousers; or you may wear black in place of drab, if you can afford it; you may even have a hat with a not particularly broad brim; but, above all other points of dress, you must preserve a collar of a particular shape. We say 'you must,' because if you do not, we shall call you 'inconsistent' and 'unfriendly,' and shall not appoint you, however worthy and religious you may be in other respects, to the position of ministers, elders, or overseers. So that, whatever style of dress you adopt or relinquish, see that you keep a peculiar collar."

The above is no distorted caricature of western formalism, but is the substance of a legion of sartorial ukases promulgated by the society. And this remnant of Puritanism is actually at the present moment the virtual language and practically-enforced policy of two-thirds of the "Evangelicals," and nearly the whole of the "Wilburite" body in the States. Compliance with these forms is enforced by a disciplinary exclusion from the society's offices. Our author gives some amusing instances of this. On one occasion "a Friend who is well known in Indiana," had been nominated to the appointment of clerk to a large meeting—but it was objected against him in the committee of nomination, that his hat-brim was not so broad as was generally considered "con-

sistent." The Friend stated in his defence that the latter of whom he bought it had not in stock one with a wider brim. The explanation, under the circumstances, was accepted as satisfactory, and the appointment confirmed. Another Friend in the same town was not so fortunate. The heretical coat-collar cost him a valuable post! But collars, as we remarked above, furnish a crucial test of orthodoxy. If they are turned down, they must have a slit cut in them; if turned up, a slit is an abomination. *Fenum habet in cornu*—the wearer is a marked man, to be piously eschewed by the righteous.

Regarded from a social point of view, the condition of Friends in America presents a much more attractive picture. They are very early risers. In summer the whole family is busied about their various domestic duties by three a.m., returning to rest at the corresponding early hour of eight p.m. "First-day" is a day of relaxation, even in the ever-working, practical West. After breakfast the "buggy"—the universal name for the light, black, comfortable family "sociable" of the States—is got out, and the greater portion of the family ride off to meeting. On their return they dine, after which the old folks settle down in the arm-chairs or rocking-chairs, and devote themselves to the alternate fascination of good books, tracts, and dozing, the youngsters in the meantime busy in the orchard gathering fruit, gossiping, or indulging in staid, demure, and friendly flirtation, or game at romps. With sunset supper comes, "and so," as Mr. Pepys would say, "to bed." A very characteristic feature of the western "Friends" is their hearty hospitality. A stranger, on entering a house, is presented (except in winter time) with a glass of water, and duly installed in an arm-chair, while a meal is preparing. There is but little difference between breakfast, dinner, and tea—the staple of each being bacon and beef-hams, and flat fruit pies—of which our author remarks, "it is usual to help a visitor to two or three slices at a time." Water and tea are the general beverages, the American Friend not having yet acquired a taste for mint juleps, "brandy-smashes," "cocktails," "eye-openers," "corpa-revivers," and other mysterious concoctions in such high favour with their liquor-loving fellow-countrymen. Even the moderate or occasional use of wine or spirits would be considered a breach of discipline, to be visited with general censure at the monthly meetings. The weekly meetings are conducted much in the same manner as in the old country. They are, however, not quite so silent, owing, as our author informs us, "to the occasional cries of infants and the expectation of men Friends." The interminable length of the sermons, and the privilege each speaker enjoys of addressing the meeting as many times as he pleases, would, we should imagine, be hardly tasteful to an English congregation. Even the patience of an audience of transatlantic Friends is sometimes sorely tried. On one occasion, an offending minister was addressed, "Come, Harry, thee has spoken seventeen times already." "I shall speak as often as I pleasure," was the independent rejoinder. At a certain grand gathering of Friends, more than one hundred and twenty speakers addressed the assembly! The proceedings commenced at six p.m. and lasted until midnight, and yet we are assured "that no one appeared tired, nor did it appear to the attenders much longer than the ordinary meetings of an hour and a half in duration." Our author, however, remarks, apparently with a sly touch of humour, "that some of the elder

* *Friendly Sketches in America*. By William Tallack. (London: A. W. Bennett, Bishopgate Without. 1861.)

Friends thought the proceedings very 'unprecedented.'

During his brief stay in the States, Mr. Tallack seems to have paid particular attention to the scholastic and educational institutions of the Friends. We have some curious particulars respecting Earlham College. The peculiar feature of this establishment is the admission of both sexes to the curriculum. The students number about one hundred and fifty, a large proportion of whom are females. Both sexes receive class instruction together, and take their meals in the same large hall; but our author naively adds, "They are not together when preparing their studies for class or on other occasions." When the scheme was originally mooted, considerable difficulty was anticipated in maintaining the discipline of the institution; the result, however, is said to be most satisfactory. Now that American notions are becoming so highly popular in the Old World, is it too much to expect a trial of this novel experiment in our English universities? The influence of woman on society is a favourite theme with "our advanced thinkers." Might not therefore—

"Prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans,
And sweet-girl graduates with their golden hair,"

tend to soften the monastic severity of Oxford and Cambridge life, and render these venerable establishments (to use the forcible language of the Latin grammar) "less brutal?" Whether the arrangement would have the effect of promoting "study, discipline, and behaviour," is perhaps questionable; however, we simply throw it out as a suggestion.

The account Mr. Tallack gives of his investigations among the old records preserved in the Society's archives of Burlington—the birth-place of American Quakerism—throws considerable light on the manners, customs, and internal government of the original disciples of Fox and Penn. We append a few extracts:—

"At ye monthly meeting in Burlington the 5th day of ye 7th month, 1678. Friends took into consideration ye raling in of the burying ground. Thomas Leeds proposed his intention of taking Margaret Colier as his wife, desiring ye approbation of ye said meeting."

"VI.—At ye mont. meeting of Friends in Burlington ye 2d of ye 11th mo. 1678. Henry Renols and Prudence Clayton proposed their intentions a second time, which ye said meeting pmittid."

"VIII.—At our monthly meeting of Friends in Burlington ye 7th of ye 1th month 1678-9. But nothing material was posed to be recorded."

At another monthly meeting "it was desired ye Friends would consider ye matter as touching ye selling of rum unto Indians be lawfull att all for Friends professing Truth to be concerned in itt." A little further on we find Robt. Stacey and Wm. Brightwen are commissioned "to speak with Daniell Wills, to enquire his reasons why he would not answer ye meeting when sent for, and to give ye meeting an answer." The refractory Daniel appears to have been "disowned" for his contumely at a subsequent meeting.

The authority of these meetings appears to have been of a most despotic character. Resolutions were passed against "superfluity of apparel and immoderate and unseemly taking of tobacco, also selling of needless things whereby any may take occasion of offence justly." We find several instances of erring Friends being compelled to make public acknowledgment of their misdeeds. Even the "press" did not escape castigation. A too secular, but penitent, printer makes the following naive confession:—

"As concerning my almanack lately published and by me disproved and do say that although what

is therein be not unsuitable for an almanack barley considered yet I do believe that there are some pticulars in it that are two light and airy for one that is a Christian indeed and I hope for time to come to write more serious and also I intend publickly to signify as much in my next almanack. I do write this much from one who am your friend whilst I am my own. "Daniel Leeds.

"Burlington, ye 8th of ye 12th mo., 1687."

Here follows the recantation of an erring brother:—

"Whereas I, W. H., for want of keeping to the guidance of God's good Spirit inwardly, have at several times been overtaken in drink for which I have had many days of trouble and sorrow not only on my own account but also that I have dishonoured the Truth of which I have and do make profession of which said action I do utterly condemn and detest and hope for time to come to be more circumspect and careful. W. H."

The "meeting" appears to have exercised functions analogous to those now delegated to Sir Cresswell Cresswell and special juries. Conjugal offences were strictly inquired into; "If any man or woman hunt after one another, and then leave one another and go to others."

At the Wilmington monthly meeting, 1757, Friends were appointed "to enquire into the reasons why J. H. and R. R. (the initials were employed, we presume, with the object of suppressing scandal), did not appear to be married at our last meeting, and reported that they have altered their minds, and have discharged each other from under hand."

This class of offenders appears to have been severely dealt with. At the Concord monthly meeting, we find that "C. D. and A. D. (widow) having proposed marriage, and a committee was appointed to inspect into the causes of her disreputable conduct, who reported that she renders no sufficient reasons; wherefore, until she makes suitable satisfaction, this meeting cannot have full unity with her."

Ample apology was required for conduct inconsistent with the pacific tenets of the society. Here is a case in point:—

"1751.—At Wilmington monthly meeting, Delaware. 'Friends.—Whereas I contended with my neighbour, W. S., for what I apprehended to be my right, by endeavouring to turn a certain stream of water into its natural course, till it arose to a personal difference, in which dispute I gave way to warmth of temper so far as to put my friend W. into the pond; for which action of mine, being contrary to the good order of Friends, I am sorry, and desire, through Divine assistance, to live in unity with him for the future. From your friend, J. W."

These "records" run through a considerable number of pages, and contain, as may be judged from the above specimens, many quaint illustrations of the patriarchal simplicity of the early Friends. Want of space alone prevents our giving examples. We regret that we are unable to follow Mr. Tallack through the remainder of his really interesting volume. His style, it must be confessed, is perplexing and involved, abounding with long scrambling sentences disfigured by a superfluity of relatives and conjunctions; but the curious *olla podrida* of valuable statistical information, historical research, and piquant anecdote, cannot fail to compensate the reader for these occasional formal blemishes.

PRIVATE DIARY OF SIR ROBERT WILSON.*

COLONEL LEONIDAS SHAVER QUACKENBOSCH, Mr. Charles Lever's pet Yankee, would set down the Rev. Herbert Randolph, son-in-law,

* Private Diary of Sir Robert Wilson. (John Murray, 1861.)

nephew, and editor to Sir Robert Wilson, in his uncomplimentary category of "Come si fa?" The title-page presents a most peculiar style of wording; the languid introduction, ambitiously and pretentiously conceived, but ill-connected, and written with an uncomfortable effort and strain, contains a few disjointed lines hinting at the reasons which led Sir Robert Wilson to Russia, and ultimately were the cause of the private memoir now before us; and some meagre notes inform us of the name of an aide-de-camp, or friend of the Brigadier, but such names as those of Lord W. Bentinck, Frere, Canning, and many others, pass without a comment, and the reader is left to his own memory and means of information, from the moment when he is summarily plumped down upon the deck of H.M.S. Argo, in the Bay of Biscay, till he reaches his halting-place at the end of the second volume. Perhaps this is all as well as should be, when we alight on the following trait of the Rev. Editor's judgment and good taste. Sir Robert says (p. 157) "a most important and very delicate conversation for two hours and a half then followed. . . . It is impossible for me to record anything that passed on political subjects. I am bound by duty and honour and solemn promise." These are certainly strong expressions, and we were amazed to find in a foot-note the cool admission—"Recorded at length in Sir Robert Wilson's 'Narrative of the Campaign of 1812,' recently published by Mr. Murray.—Ed." And again, with reference to a blank to the name of Captain —, of H.M. brig Insolent, he appends the note, "Name wanting.—Ed." though "Adam" occurs three pages later. He deprecates a more searching criticism, on the ground of Sir Robert's illegible writing, as his "apology for occasional inaccuracies in words of single occurrence, or in names of places not found in the maps, and of persons not known in history."

Sir Robert Wilson, like Horace, gives us a full insight into his character and qualities; he is always on exceeding good terms with himself; has a high opinion of his own shrewd judgment and high deserts; is at home in the theatre; has a nimble eye for a pretty face and ankles; affects familiarity and intimacy with kings and Caesars; is always stirring and indefatigable, and jots down every passing thought as it arises. He carries his readers along with him without a pause, and hurries over a campaign and a ballet with equal gusto, and criticises or applauds like judgment in Dean Aldrich's Logic, "quasi pro tribunali sedens." In his own language, "he plays a bold and high part on this stage."

The memoirs commence April 12, 1812, and terminate July, 1814. The period formed a memorable epoch in the history of Europe. English troops occupied Sicily, where the Bourbon King of Naples was in exile; war between England and America was waging on the lakes and frontiers of Canada; Buonaparte advanced on Moscow, and on his dethronement was sent in banishment to Elba; Louis XVIII. was restored; Ferdinand VII. recovered the crown of Spain, and Pope Pius VII. his tiara; the Duke of Brunswick and the King of the Sicilies were restored, and the Stadtholder became King of Holland and Belgium; the Prince of Wales received full powers as Regent, and, upon the assassination of Mr. Percival, Lord Liverpool became his successor. In the Peninsula, Ciudad Rodrigo fell; the battle of Vittoria was won; Madrid was taken; and the victory of Leipsic was followed by the advance of the allied armies of Prussia, Sweden, and Austria into the heart of France,

while Wellington was following Marshal Soult to Toulouse.

The first volume of the memoirs opens with comedy, but soon merges into deep tragedy. While off Lisbon Sir Robert heard that Badajoz had been taken; and at Cadiz records his torments under the stings of the mosquitoes; he sauntered into the Cortes, was fired at by the French artillerymen, attended the opera, and took a strategical view of the fortifications and importance of the town; but he very ungallantly commends the "exterior neatness" of the Spanish donnas to his fairer countrywomen. He dined with Mr. Duff, "the father of the city," whose health was drunk at a great festival under that title, but the old gentleman, in reply, modestly, though somewhat equivocally, declared that he had only pretensions to claim "the honour of being a common parent." The fascinations of the legs of La Victoriana attired "in a pair of whites," and the music of the band, "excited all the pleasure that eyes and ears are capable of receiving;" he was good-natured enough to remember to buy a "shawl for Jemima," his lawful wife possibly, as a compensation to conscience. The dons played cards, and the women flirted, while the poor naval officers and seamen were without pay for eight months, and the sailors, with the sanction of their superiors, went about begging. While off Cape Finex, Sir Robert, probably in the pangs of sea sickness, thinks of the torments of the nursery, and furnishes the axiom that "with children a slovenly person cannot be the depository of a generous mind," such neglect in boys leading them "to grovel in life," and in girls robbing them of "the best security against indiscretions;" while a few lines lower down in the page he records the noble reply of the Dey of Algiers to Lord Liverpool's present of trinkets—"Does he not know that I am a prince; a soldier; and a man?" While at Sicily he found the smouldering fire of ill-will against Neapolitan rule which we have seen fanned into flame under the hands of Garibaldi; listened to the moanings of the Queen; dined with the King in his absurd palace La Favorita, built in the Chinese fashion, with a multitude of tinkling bells; dubs his boar-slaying Majesty "a good fellow;" had considerable difficulty in deciding which should be his host, the Marquis Circello or the Prince Belmonte; and felt it "quite a pain" to be unable to applaud the electrifying Caldonada. He found the Dutch china-floor at Lady W. Bentinck's ball "severely ill-adapted for any elastic aid;" and then away from dances, theatres, ballets, and dinners, takes his way for very different destinations and less agreeable occupations, as we shall find, although he beguiles the sea voyage with reminiscences of "hard Greek," scraps of Thucydides and Virgil, a passing remembrance of Falconer's shipwreck, a disquisition on the site of Troy, and some observations on the very short dresses of the women of Castro, in which he oracularly pronounces that "the moralities are not regulated by the length of petticoat." He committed there one act of deliberate Vandalism, though in this instance, as at Monreale, he deprecates any application to himself of Lord Byron's just philippic on Lord Elgin: he barbarously removed an ancient altar from the summit of a hill to give it to some gentleman's garden at Chelsea. The effendi who keeps the Turkish baths in the neighbourhood of St. James's Street should write over his door Sir Robert's approval of that system of purification; as he pathetically informs us again and again of the onslaughts of particular parasitical tormentors, which no doubt rendered the cleansing process very

agreeable. Wolves and snakes, violets, snow-drops, and heaths among the snows and parti-coloured stones of Ida, piratical boats, ill-savoured cemeteries, the compliments of bystanders when the Grand Seignior "bent all the gaze of his eyes upon his (Sir Robert's) person," were among the lights and shadows of travel, while the Dance of the Dervishes suggested to the Brigadier's practical mind the idea that it would be "the most popular opera representation in England."

Sir Robert never found a Capua; he was to face worse enemies even than a mad bull, which nearly finished his campaigns while he was riding in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar; his eye never rested on a fortification without carefully scanning its strength and defects; he saw that Gibraltar must trust to battalions as well as galleries, and declares that the insignificant entrenchments of the Turks, "sad memorials of military ignorance," if disposed in practice as in theory, "may be again, as they have been before, fatal to reputations." He wrote these words in the neighbourhood of Rustchuk, and they have been since signally verified in the glorious story of the defence of Silistria. Sir Robert had joined the Russians; military music, huzzas and cheers, placed him in "a comparative Elysium," where, as he says periphrastically, "the paradise did not require even Mohammed's *sine qua non*." No wonder, for Prince Galatzin, who had been too proud to serve under General Barclay, and had quitted the service rather than do it, became *my servant*; this time, we presume, the General speaks metaphorically; dukes were friendly, barons, his aide-de-camps, who were in a trance of surprise to see on what terms of familiarity he associated with high personages; he retired from Madame de Stael in "full possession of her favour, and loaded with her encomiums;" ladies kissed him, and soldiers "almost suffocated him with their caresses;" the Emperor was complaisant, the Empress charming, and he had influence with the commander-in-chief which no other officer possessed. It was only just if his "vigilance saved a great misfortune to the world" in the evacuation of Smolensko, "his personal share in this most important action was here, there, and everywhere," and he "charged with the column that saved the day, and with it the independence of Europe."

As Buonaparte said with truth, alluding to his neglect to attack the Russians on the march from Smolensko, "I have lost, or rather Junot has lost, one of the most brilliant occasions of my life," and he now endeavoured to recover his advantage at the battle of Borodino, "la bataille des Généraux," as it was called, owing to the immense loss of general officers in both armies. The immediate consequence was the occupation of Moscow by the French, or rather the site on which the city stood, for the conflagration kindled by the patriotic Russians had rendered the place one flaming pile. Buonaparte now made overtures for a reconciliation, which were indignantly repelled. The advance of "General Winter" was daily anticipated by the Russians, and Murat said, "Ce n'est pas un climat pour un roi de Naples." Discontent, need, and apprehension were multiplying the difficulties of Napoleon; the Cossacks plundered his waggons, and made frequent prisoners, whom the peasants purchased to put to death in cold blood, and the French camp was fed principally on the flesh of the dead horses of their cavalry. Owing to the incapacity of Kutusow, the French commenced their terrible retreat; four thousand of their sick wounded were brutally massacred by the Russians in the hospitals at Moscow; and the peasants, men and women alike, buried their

stragglers on the march alive, or knocked out their brains with large faggot-sticks, singing in chorus and hopping round them. The horrible acts of ferocity, the inhuman chase, the loathsome cruelty of the Russians, are too revolting to dwell upon. Sir Robert was asking the English Government to grant him troops for the next campaign, as he writes: "I intend my view where others dare not lift their sight, but ambition has an eagle eye and can shoot its beams in the sun's gaze." "Successes follow," he adds, but what a success! "Russian bayonets dripping with crimson torrents;" tremendous carnage, poor wounded naked wretches lying shivering in the snow imploring death; famine and mutilation, till the remnant of the French "passed like flocks of sheep without even attempting to fire," and the Cossacks said, with a horrible truth, "what a shame to let these spectres walk from their graves!" Dead bodies, standards, wrecks of artillery strewed the roads and filled every wood. Burned, crushed, drowned, frozen, mangled by shot, the French struggled over the Beresina, and forty-five thousand men with arms in their hands escaped the relentless Russian hordes. The courage of troops was never more signally displayed, and covers the reputation of their leader with a just disgrace. Russia, under dissident and incompetent generals, lost her ancient capital, valued at twenty-five millions sterling, and one hundred and ten thousand men, in driving out that scourge of Europe from her soil. At Bautzen Buonaparte said to one of his generals, "If the English do not profit by their present opportunity and pass the Pyrenees, they will be as great *bêtes* as the Russians in the last campaign."

Sir Robert was in full chase; he was a brave and gallant soldier, and when he has a severe fall or a wound trusts cheerily to his vinegar-and-water treatment; but he very nearly lost his nose by frost-bites on several occasions, which made him think seriously, on reflecting, that "glory without a nose could never be a gay seducer;" he found, though he preserved his nose, "that glory had lost all her charms," that "he would become a Timon from contempt of the world's puppets," and only condescended to dance in his capacity "as a public not a private person." "Had I commanded five thousand men, Buonaparte would never again have sat on the throne of France," he writes, and yet adds that "not even a marshal's staff would tempt him to make another campaign in that climate," and the offer of a thousand guineas would not prevail upon him to publish his memoir. Lord Cathcart was the Frankenstein of his existence, and he piteously complains that he had "the peculiar ill-luck not to have been born an ass;" and that fortune was not propitious to him. The fact was that he was thoroughly mortified in his ambition, his self-opinion, and inordinate vanity, to feed which he could magnify even the ordinary words of a common soldier.

Sir Robert took his part in the battle of Lutzen and in several other engagements, and received the order of St. George from the Emperor of Russia for "his long series of distinguished services through the campaign;" and he congratulates himself that he has been "a most distinguished, zealous, and useful public servant during the whole of his mission." It is a relief to turn from the camp to the touching episode of the prince-bishop of Hohen-zollern. He was the eldest son of the King of Wurtemberg, and therefore compelled to accept the vacant abbacy of Oliva as the condition of the tenure of a certain land. He was about to be married to a lady; he remonstrated,

entreated, refused, but his father was inexorable; on the day that he was consecrated he entreated her to marry his brother, the next dearest object of his affections in life, and on the same day that he put on his mitre he gave them the marriage benediction at the altar of his own self-sacrifice. At Strehlen Sir Robert enjoyed a bath with the Emperor of Russia and twenty gentlemen and ladies chin-deep in the water under the eyes of spectators in the upper galleries, "who pierced with their eyes to the planks below, and could frame no incorporeal illusions." He engaged in a petty water duel with Alexander, and, like a "good old courtier all of the olden time," assured him, as he drove back his dripping Majesty, "Your enemies, sire, are more formidable when they throw water than when they throw fire against you." He was soon again among soldiers, gallantly storming the redoubt, witnessing the fatal wound of Moreau, and nearly losing his life at Kraufen. But fresh troubles were in store for him, although emperors soothed him with orders, kings spoke kind words, and Lord Aberdeen, like a *deus ex machina*, appeared to save him from Lord Cathcart, Lord Castlereagh, and the English government. Lord Burghersh was to be placed over his head. Meanwhile he was present at Leipzig, but "monarchs, ministers, and generals all combined to form a phalanx of support;" he started to join the Austrian army in Italy, and "lived to see Lord Cathcart officially recognised as that nonentity which he wished to represent me." He took his place in the trenches at Basle, and looked on at the victory of Brienne; but his occupation was well nigh over. Napoleon, "the giant of the first-class, whose power of mind, force of character, ambition, and malevolent spirit were unmatched in modern times," was in vain waiting for the spring, when he should have to do with Austria alone, and Russia and Prussia would have no army," was on the eve of abdication. Sir Robert had an interview with Murat, "his hair curled in Roman coiffure, and two ringlets dependent on each shoulder, blue uniform coat, red pantaloons, yellow shoes with spurs, and sword with three pictures in the handle;" the fantastic dandy, whose intelligence procured him the *vivats* of his people and preserved to him his crown. The last figure of importance who appears in the memoir is that of the hero of the tragedy, Napoleon at Elba, "riding up a hill which commanded a view of his island, and bursting out into a loud long laugh as he said to Captain Usher of the Undaunted, 'Look at my kingdom.'" The imperial throne is placed in his apartment and two thrones have been erected. All who approach him, British and all, style him Emperor, and he receives sitting."

The "Private Diary" is undoubtedly interesting; the best criticism upon its contents is that afforded by its author:—"I ought to note my own services for my family's satisfaction, but the public should only know this through other channels. Moreover, these journals are not written with any care, art, style, or arrangement; they are the image of my thoughts and unpolished by condition of phraseology. However, I leave the future as well as the past to your judgment. Let those who read, at all events know the spirit and object of these memoranda." We have noticed the personal vanity and ambition of the man, records of services designedly mentioned, he assures us, in part to stimulate his own sons to action and imitation, but as clearly also intended to meet the public eye as a posthumous memoir. It is due to him to subjoin the character given of him by a man whom he regarded as a foe—Lord Cathcart. "The zeal,

activity, and intrepidity which he has displayed on every occasion, have conciliated for him the esteem of all officers of every rank and nation who have been witnesses of them, and have certainly done great credit to his Majesty's service."

SHORT NOTICES.

Codex Alexandrinus; Novum Testamentum Græcè; evangelissimum codice Alexandrino a C. G. Woide olim descriptum, ad fidem ipsius Codicis denuò accuratius edidit B. H. Cowper. (Nutt. 1861.) Often as they have heard of the Codex Alexandrinus, we will venture to say that scores of our readers would be puzzled to say whether they were quite aware what is the object of which that title stands as the *signum ex instituto vicarium*. Perhaps they may have fancied that it is a venerable MS. kept of old at Alexandria or Constantinople, and now placed in the Vatican, or at least in some foreign library, and jealously guarded from the eyes of every intruder. If such be the thought of any of our readers, henceforth, at all events, he will have himself only to thank, and not Mr. Cowper, for his mistake. The Codex, which, as we shall see, is probably as old as the middle of the fifth century, and which was probably written in some Egyptian monastery, derives the name which it has borne among the learned from the fact that it belonged to Cyril Lucar, patriarch of Alexandria early in the seventeenth century,* who gave it as a present to

* He was subsequently patriarch of Constantinople, where he was put to death by the arbitrary decree of the Turkish Emperor, A.D. 1638.

King Charles I., from whose hands it came to the British Museum. It is written in a light hand, and in what are called Uncial letters, and in the binding some portions of the text near the margin have been cut away. The Old Testament portion of this Codex has been several times given to the world; but, strange to say, the New Testament has never till now appeared in print, at least in typography intelligible to the general reader, for we can hardly make an exception in favour of the reprint executed in *fac simile* in 1786, under the care of Woide, a boon due, as Mr. Cowper states, to "the munificence of the authorities of the British Museum." This *fac simile* has been several times collated by various critics; but both in the *fac simile* and in their reproductions of it, many errors have crept in, which Mr. Cowper has set himself most diligently to detect and correct. With what result he has done so, the present volume speaks for itself. The world has lately been familiarised with the Vatican Codex, which, as is well known, was brought out under the auspices of Cardinal Mai, and it was not unnatural for Biblical scholars to desire to have the Alexandrian Codex made *publici juris* in a similar form. Mr. Cowper has brought to his task a variety of qualifications, amongst which we must enumerate a thorough knowledge of ancient MSS., great love of his subject, and a stock of industry and patience which deserves to find, and no doubt will meet with, a speedy reward; and we should hope that either the one or the other of our universities will come forward of her own accord and endorse with her approval the results of Mr. Cowper's labours. In one respect Mr. Cowper has had a literary advantage over the editor of the Vatican MS., namely, in that he owed, or at least owned, no allegiance to any particular church or creed. We do not mean that this is *per se* an advantage, but only that it places him in the free position of a person who is bound by no foregone conclusions, and has therefore none which he is obliged to justify in spite of himself. This fact must have enabled him to work on with perfect freedom and self-dependence. "To us," he writes, "neither Codex B nor the Latin Vulgate, nor the received text, can dictate; and we have only listened to that voice which has reached us across the desert of ages, from that Egyptian cell in which these venerable volumes were produced." The patriarch above mentioned certifies, in his own handwriting, that the Codex, according to existing tradition, was written by Thecla, a noble lady, in Egypt in the fourth century of the Christian era. This statement has been disputed; and Mr. Cowper, while he

shows that there is no reason for doubting as to the person and the place alleged by Cyril Lucar, is willing to concede to objectors that he cannot prove it to be older than the middle of the fifth century. He gives his reasons for this opinion at great length, but we regret that, though they seem to us fairly conclusive, we have not space at our command to give even a summary of them in these columns. Those who really wish to master the subject, will doubtless refer to Mr. Cowper's able and modest preface; and those who do not, will not thank us for loading our pages with the details of a controversy which, however forcibly it may appeal to the student of holy Scripture, would fail to interest the general reader, and that most unretrospective of all animals, the British public. We are not at all sure that Mr. Cowper is a member of either of our two chief universities; but we must say that if he be not, the greater credit is due to him on that account for his painstaking accuracy and well-tryed and tested scholarship.

The Indian Chief; the Story of a Revolution. By Gustave Aimard, author of "Prairie Flower," "The Tiger Slayer," &c. (London: Ward and Lock. 1861.) Who has not felt the peculiar charm which the sight of the sea casts over the mind of those accustomed to the monotonous life of towns—a charm so actual that, no matter how dull and joyless may be the place from which you gaze upon it, perhaps a mere collection of fishermen's huts—perhaps even worse, an overgrown Cockney suburb—the prospect of that undulating and ever-varying expanse, with the fresh, sharp, health-inspiring breeze, which brings the spray with it against your face, leads you to envy the lot of those who can all the year round relish these luxuries, of which yourself can only obtain a hurried and unsatisfying taste. Somewhat similar to the indescribable longing for the sea which occasionally comes over us, is, we think, the feeling which steals on our mind as we read of the wild life of the Indian prairie—a feeling so real that many an English pleasure-seeker may be found seated by the camp-fire, or chasing the elk or the bison across those illimitable plains; and even we, whose idea of a forest mayhap scarcely extends beyond the more solitary portions of the parks, or at best to the half-score acres of moorland we used sometimes in a boyish summer ramble to reach, yet feel a strange pleasure in reading of the life and adventures of those who journey through its luxuriant wilderness. Easily enough imagination transports us there, and we fancy ourselves listening beneath its rich full moonlight to the myriad voices of beast and bird, and insect, which alone break its charmed solitude, and feel a strange longing to lay down the "ink-stained quill," and grasping our trusty rifle, probably by the wrong end, set out on our journey of exploration to find out Nature in her most secret haunts. Something of this spirit, we hesitate not to say, possesses the mind of almost every Englishman, and hence the pleasure with which books which treat on this subject are generally read; and thus from the spirited and life-like descriptions of Buxton, to the unartistic but exciting adventures of Mayne Reid, no work on Indian life but finds its readers and admirers. M. Gustave Aimard is certainly entitled to a hearing on prairie life, as we are informed that he was adopted by, and reared among, an Indian tribe, and that his whole life has been passed among the scenes and characters he attempts to describe. Still, when we concede to M. Aimard some portion of success in awakening pleasant images of American life, we have said all that we can say in his favour. Possibly and we believe that this is the case—the English translator, endeavouring to be too rigidly literal, has failed in conveying any portion of the spirit which we are told the French find in the original, which we confess to not having read. Conscientiously, however, we affirm that his Indian novels of this author are the slightest and the least interesting we have ever read. His plots, asserted to be taken from actual events, are weak, badly arranged, and ill connected. His narrative powers are of the smallest, and the adventures he describes, though offering every opportunity for awakening interest, are the least exciting that can be imagined. The description of his characters and the motives that actuate them, yield only in absurdity to the stilted

and meaningless phrases which are put into their mouths; and, in fact, in spite of every endeavour to be interested, the volume is closed with a conviction that it is hopelessly and irredeemably dull. We have given more space to this volume than it deserves, but M. Aimard is a tolerably prolific writer, and as his works are now being translated, apparently *seriatim*, into English, what we say of one may, we think, well be applied to all.

Wild Thyme. By Elizabeth H. Mitchell. (Bell and Daldy. 1861.) It may appear hypercritical to object to the title of a small volume of poems, but in the present case a comparison with tame thyme is so fearfully provoked, that we expect some upland scenery, some broad wide view of nature and of man. The promise is not fulfilled. The herb has not its expected wildness. The most domestic lemon thyme might have been fairly called upon to exhale some fresher scents. The mixture of feeble poetry, and still more feeble religious doctrine, that is given off, may be judged of by the essence of the following sprig:—

"I have a picture of the Saviour dying,
And I will take these blossoms home, and place
Them near His feet, that there, in beauty lying,
They may enjoy the sunshine of His face."

As Sydney Smith says, somewhat more appropriately, "You might as well stroke the dome of St. Paul's to please the dean and chapter." What earthly or unearthly pleasure could the wretched flowers, which the authoress has imaginatively plucked from their parent stems, have in perishing before a graven image, rather than in flourishing in the free light and warmth of the God who is everywhere? This pretty piety, which is frequently introduced in the volume, is very offensive. Even where it is theologically correct, the form in which it is set forth is ultra-sentimental, and the result is that persons of certain religious impressions feel themselves bound to admire it, to the great detriment of their literary taste. But frequently Mrs. Mitchell's verses warrant a charge of foolishness, as well as of sickness of sentiment. Take, for instance, the following, which are a very fair specimen of the bulk of the volume:—

"Fair lily of the valley! plucked too soon;
Too soon, alas! for us, but not for thee;
A lovely morning makes a lovely noon;
We little thought thy noon would never be.
"Oh, could we hear thy voice amongst the blest,
A glorious tale of suffering thou could'st tell,
Of painful nights without a moment's rest,
Of languid days borne patiently and well!"

As to the first verse, we would remark that the assertion in the third line is meteorologically incorrect; and as to the second verse, we would suggest that it is quite as well that the songs of the "fair lily of the valley" should not reach this earth of ours, if sorrow and suffering is all she has to tell us of. At any rate, there is a serious discrepancy between this writer and the Seer of the Apocalypse as to the strain of the music sung in the courts of heaven. "Worthy is the Lamb," is the report of the one, "How very good was I!" is the burden of the other. It would be an endless task to point out all the faults of this little volume. Indeed, it would not have been worth our while to have noticed them at all, were it not that they are precisely of a kind it is more especially a critic's duty to protest against, inasmuch as the language is well-chosen and the versification generally melodious. The book, too, is introduced to us in a manner calculated to storm the reasoning powers of many minds. Four laudatory extracts from well-known weekly periodicals inform us that a former volume by the same authoress was all that mortal could desire. To our minds, this sort of puffing is very damnable. Not only does it raise too great expectations, but also calls to our memory the "fearful sacrifices" at which certain establishments periodically sell off their stock. We proceed to buy the dress, and find that it is terribly wanting in breadth. We do not say that there are not good lines in the book. Of course there are. The most unsteady rifleman must hit once if he fires a hundred shots at a short range. Mrs. Mitchell's range is very short indeed, and she therefore not unfrequently hits the mark she has set up.

English History, by Ince and Gilbert (Kent and Co.), is a very much enlarged and amplified edition

of the little popular manual known as "Ince's Outlines of English History," and which has reached a sale approaching to 200,000 copies. In the body of the present work are inserted very copious notices of the customs, manners, dress, arts, commerce, &c., of the different periods, going over much of the same ground as that which has been so successfully treated by Charles Knight in his "Pictorial History of England." As a popular manual of English history, we know no better or fairer book; and its value is much increased by the excellent chronological tables and genealogical chart with which it is enriched.

The Historical Class-Book, by J. Davenport, (Relfe, Brothers, 1861), is a series of readings in modern history, carefully selected, and accompanied by extracts from the chief poets of the respective centuries of which it treats. It commences with the Reformation era, and carries down the history of the reign of Victoria to the end of the year just closed, recording the firing of the guns of the Tower on the 28th of December last in honour of the conclusion of peace with China.

A Christmas Dream. By I. T. Brady. Illustrated by E. S. Hall. (New York: Appleton and Co. 1861.) This is a happy example of the imaginative taste and skill of our practical and somewhat prosaic brethren across the Atlantic. It should have reached our editorial table earlier, and we would have dealt with it at greater length. We must not omit to add that Mr. Hall's illustrations give to it a double charm.

Messrs. Burns and Lambert appear to be catering in the most popular and attractive way for the young persons of the Roman Catholic communion, giving them books of information and instruction, written in a style well calculated to arrest the sympathies of both boys and girls. We speak more especially of their *Tales of Bandits*, *Tales of Celebrated Women*, and *Breton Legends*, each and all very good of their kind. Bretagne has always been a land of romance and of story, like Cornwall and Wales in our own country; and the editor of the present volume has seized on some of the most attractive of the tales current there. We would especially notice *The Spectre Landresses*, and *The Palace of the Proud King*. Like the previous volume, *Tales of Celebrated Women*, are written with much force and vigour; *Marietta Tintoret* is a Venetian tale, the subject of which is the accomplished daughter of the artist Tintoretto, and the story of her great merit and early death is told in a way calculated to draw forth tears. The scenes of the *Tales of Bandits*, four in number, are laid respectively in Russia, Italy, Savoy, and the Caucasus; and the *Tales of Daring and Peril*, with which the volume concludes, embrace a large variety of healthy and hearty stories, mostly new to the English reader.

MEDICAL WORK.

Stammering and Stuttering: Their Nature and Treatment. By James Hunt, Ph.D., &c. (Longman and Co.) This new work of Dr. Hunt's on stammering and stuttering reminds us most forcibly of one of those melodies which we see published, with variations, and in which the same simple air is made to do duty in many different forms. Dr. Hunt has performed a new variation on his favourite theme, and we cannot compliment the author on the brilliancy of the execution. We were greatly at a loss, whilst perusing this book, to determine for what class of readers it had been especially written. It appeared to us much too crude and much too superficial for the medical man, containing no new information either as to the theory of this disorder or its treatment; and yet the work is too professional in its character to be intelligible to any except such as have a certain amount at least of physiological knowledge. Dr. Hunt, however, tells us in the preface that one of the main objects of this work is, to "impress on parents and guardians the great importance of meeting the evil in embryo, so as to prevent it taking root;" and Dr. Hunt might have added, with great truth, for the purpose of impressing on those parents and guardians the equally im-

portant fact, that the author of this book is, in his own opinion, the fittest person to undertake the management of such cases; as, in addition to the great ability which Dr. Hunt will bring to bear on the treatment of cases entrusted to him, he tells us that "a permanent establishment has been formed by him in one of the most salubrious spots in Sussex, where the house commands extensive land and sea views, the air pure and bracing, and the environs offer all requisites for health and recreation." In addition to the information contained in the body of the work, we are favoured with three appendices—appendix A, gives a short memoir of the late Mr. Hunt, done in the most approved style; appendix B, "Hints to Stammerers," a long extract from a very favourable review of another work of the author's; and appendix C contains the most complete list of testimonials we have ever waded through, the only approach to which we ever saw was one produced by a celebrated chiropodist, who had managed to extract thirteen corns, and as many crowns, from an eminent physician of the present day, and who testified his gratitude in the usual manner by giving the pretender a testimonial, drawn up in the customary form. In conclusion, we can at least recommend this book as being the most elaborate puff we ever read—a kind of model advertisement, 182 pages in length, worthy of imitation by anybody who ever pretended, by some nostrum, to cure all diseases incidental to humanity.

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SCIENCE.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Ethnological Society was held on Tuesday evening for the purpose of discussing the subject of the flint implements found associated with the bones of extinct animals in the "drift." Many archaeologists and geologists were specially invited to take part in the discussion, among whom were Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Owen, Professor Quekett, Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, Mr. Pengelly, Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Planché, Mr. Savory, Dr. Lee, the Rev. J. Ridgway, Admiral Fitzroy, &c. Mr. Botfield, M.P., the President of the Archaeological Association, took the chair, Mr. Crawford, the President of the Ethnological Society, being on his right hand and Sir Roderick Murchison on his left. The discussion was opened by Mr. Pettigrew, who explained how the subject was originally brought into consideration in this country by the presentation to the Archaeological Association, in 1848, of a number of flint implements found in the drift near Amiens by M. Boucher de Perthes. Those implements, and a large collection of others, contributed by Dr. Hunt, by Mr. Mackie, and Mr. Christie, were displayed on the tables. Mr. Wright said that he considered the flint implements exhibited were intended for the chase or for domestic use, and not for the purposes of war. Mr. Evans explained the exact position of the stratum of gravel from which he had extracted some of these implements. It was a stratum of coarse fresh-water gravel, lying on chalk, and containing fossil bones of extinct animals, among which was the entire skeleton of an extinct species of rhinoceros. Overlying the gravel was a stratum of sandy marl, containing shells of existing species, and above that was a thin stratum of brick earth. The flint implements were extracted at a depth varying from 20 to 30 feet from the surface, and he felt convinced that the gravel in which they were found had not been disturbed. The same opinion was formed by every one who had visited the spot, and there seemed to be no doubt whatever that the gravel and the flint implements were deposited at the same time. It was possible that the animals supposed to have become extinct before man was created might have continued to exist to more recent periods than had been supposed, otherwise it would appear that the implements were fashioned by a race of men that had also become extinct. Sir Roderick Murchison confirmed Mr. Evans's view of the great antiquity of the stratum of gravel in which the implements were found, and observed that, without the presence of fossil bones of extinct animals, the surface of the country proved that there must have been an enormous lapse of time since the gravel was deposited. The possibility of the continuance of species of animals supposed to have become extinct, was, he said, rendered probable from the fact that there were now living in a forest in Poland animals which had previously been considered extinct. In the subsequent discussion, in which Admiral Fitzroy, Mr. Christie, Mr. Pengelly, and other gentlemen took part, it was stated that flint implements of the same character as those on the table had been found in various parts of the world, and that they were still used by many savage tribes. Mr. Botfield, in concluding the proceedings of the meeting, remarked on the circumstance that no bones of man had been discovered accompanying the flint implements, and he expressed his assurance that the cause of religion would have nothing to fear but everything to hope from scientific inquiry.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Annual general meeting, February 15, 1861—Leonard Horner, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Secretary read the reports of the council of the museum and library committee, and of the auditors. The condition of the Society, both as to numbers and finances, was stated to be highly satisfactory. The reports were adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The President announced the award of the Wollaston Gold Medal to Professor Dr. H. G. Bronn, of Heidelberg, foreign member of the Society, for his long and successful labours in aiding the progress of geological science in general, and more particularly for the assistance he has afforded to the progress of

paleontology, as evidenced in his "Index Paleontologicus," and especially in his work "On the Laws of the Development of the Organic World." In the absence of Professor Bronn, the medal was placed in the hands of Mr. W. J. Hamilton, For. Sec. G.S., who returned thanks on behalf of his distinguished friend the metallist. The President then announced the award of the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund to M. A. Daubrée, of Strasburg, to aid in the prosecution of synthetic experiments similar to those of which he has recently given an account, and which he has intimated his intention of continuing, with the object of throwing light upon metamorphic action.

The President then proceeded to read his anniversary address, and commenced with biographical notices of some of the lately-deceased fellows of the Society, particularly the Rev. Baden Powell, Dr. G. Baist, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. E. Bunbury, P. J. Martin, Esq., Sir C. Fellowes, Prof. J. F. L. Hausmann, &c.

The ballot for the council and officers was taken and the following were duly elected for the ensuing year:—President: Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.L. & E. Vice-Presidents: Prof. John Morris; Sir R. I. Murchison, G.C.St.S., F.R.S. & L.S.; Prof. John Phillips, M.A., LL.D.; G. P. Scrope, Esq., M.P., F.R.S. Secretaries: Prof. T. H. Huxley, F.R.S. & L.S.; Warrington W. Smyth, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. Foreign Secretary: William John Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S. Treasurer: Joseph Prestwich, Esq., F.R.S. Council: John J. Bigsby, M.D.; Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart., F.R.S. & L.S.; Earl of Enniskillen, D.C.L., F.R.S.; William John Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S.; Joseph D. Hooker, M.D., F.R.S. & L.S.; Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.L. & E.; Prof. T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.; John Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S. & L.S.; Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S. & L.S.; Edward Meryon, M.D.; Prof. W. H. Miller, M.A., F.R.S.; Prof. John Morris; Sir R. I. Murchison, G.C.St.S., F.R.S. & L.S.; Robert W. Mylne, Esq., F.R.S.; Prof. John Phillips, M.A., F.R.S.; Major-General Portlock, LL.D., F.R.S.; Joseph Prestwich, Esq., F.R.S.; G. P. Scrope, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.; Warrington W. Smyth, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.; Thomas Sopwith, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.; Alfred Taylor, Esq., F.L.S.; Rev. Thomas Wiltshire, M.A.; S. P. Woodward, Esq.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

February 4, 1861—J. W. Douglas, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. S. Stevens exhibited some beautiful *Saturnia*, bred by M. Guenzius, at Port Natal, and *Smerinthus Dumolinitii*, also sent from Natal by that gentleman; Mr. Stevens also exhibited some remarkable species of *Tineina* from Booter.

Mr. Bond exhibited a specimen of *Cidaria reticularis*, one of three examples found by Mr. T. H. Allis, in Cumberland; although long known as a native of Europe, it had not hitherto been taken in this country.

Mr. Janson exhibited a fine male specimen of *Philonthus punctiventris*, found by Mr. E. Shepherd, near London, in the autumn of last year. The species was first described by Kraatz, in 1857, "Naturgeschichte der Insuten Deutschlands," vol. ii., p. 578, but had not hitherto been detected in Britain.

Mr. Walker exhibited some extremely minute pupae cases of some unknown dipterous insect, found attached to wasps' nests, by Mr. F. Smith, and some larva, supposed to be those of a species of *Anthomyia*, found feeding in the refuse of hornets' nests.

The Secretary read a paper by T. V. Wollaston, Esq., entitled "On the Atlantic Cossouides," in which the author described some new and remarkable forms from the Madeiras.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Meeting of 16th February, at half-past eight p.m., Colonel Sykes, M.P., President, in the chair.

Edward Rawdon Power, Esq., Edward Hamilton, Esq., and Richard W. Duggan, Esq., M.D., were elected resident, and Captain C. D. Cameron, her Majesty's consul at Massowah, with Laurence Oliphant, Esq., secretary of legation in Japan, non-resident members.

The Secretary gave a discourse on the general architectural distribution of public baths in Turkey;

the processes of bathing there used; the comparatively moderate temperatures maintained; and the constant presence of water in the hot apartment, whereby a moist atmosphere is permanently engendered, which presents a marked contrast to the system of the so-called "Turkish baths" now coming so much into use in England. At the conclusion of the discourse, D. Urquhart, Esq., remarked in forcible terms on the extreme sanitary importance of the Turkish bath, and of obtaining a high temperature in the hot rooms.

The next meeting was announced for the 9th of March.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 14.—John Bruce, V.P., in the chair.

Major Macdonald, F.S.A., exhibited some arrow-heads of bronze and flint. Mr. Brent laid before the fellows some interesting specimens of pottery from his collection; Mr. Felix Slade exhibited some bones of the sixteenth century; and Mr. Woodward, F.S.A., German caricatures of the time of James I. Mr. Black, F.S.A., read a paper on a supposed will of Holbein, which would place the painter's death ten years earlier than the received date.

We have received the following announcement from the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy:—

SUJET DE PRIX POUR L'ANNÉE 1863.

La Société des Antiquaires de Normandie met au concours le sujet suivant:

Histoire de l'Abbaye de Sainte-Trinité de Caen.

Les concurrents étudieront et décriront cet établissement religieux sous tous ses aspects et dans tout ce qu'il a offert de remarquable depuis sa fondation jusqu'à la fin du siècle dernier; ce n'est pas seulement son architecture, mais encore son organisation intérieure, son administration spirituelle et temporelle, sa liturgie, son personnel et enfin les événements dans lesquels il figure, qu'ils auront à faire connaître.

Les documents qu'ils devront surtout consulter pour ce travail sont: le Cartulaire de l'abbaye conservé à la Bibliothèque impériale de Paris, section des manuscrits, sous le No. 5650; un Coutumier de la même maison conservé à Londres, à la Bibliothèque Harleienne, sous le No. 6748, et différentes pièces inédites que possèdent la Bibliothèque publique de Caen et les Archives des cinq départements formés de l'ancienne Normandie.

Les membres de la Société, à l'exception de ceux dont se composera le jury d'examen, sont admis à concourir.

Chaque mémoire portera en tête une devise qui sera répétée sur un billet cacheté, contenant, en outre, le nom et le domicile de l'auteur; il devra être adressé franc de port, avant le 1er août 1863, à M. Charma, secrétaire de la Société.

Le prix est de 1,000 francs; il sera décerné dans la séance publique de novembre 1863.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON., FEB. 25.—*Institute of Actuaries*, 7.—On "Mr Gompertz's Law of Mortality," by T. B. Sprague, Esq., M.A.
Royal Geographical Society, 84.—On "Consul Petherick—Instructions to—on his taking leave for the White Nile;" on "Travels in the (Gorilla) Region of Western Equatorial Africa," by M. Du Chaillu.
Royal Academy of Arts, 8.—Lecture on "Sculpture," by R. Westmacott, Esq., R.A.

TUES., FEB. 26.—*Institution of Civil Engineers*, 8.—Continued discussion upon Mr. Fox's Paper on "Iron Permanent Way;" and if time permits, "Description of a Pier erected at Southport, Lancashire," by Henry Hooper, Assoc. Inst., C.E.

Zoological Society of London, 9.—On "Some Points relating to the Anatomy of the British Freshwater and Oceanic Ducks;" on "The Anatomy of the Hare and Rabbit," by Dr. Crisp; "Notice of a Star Fish new to the Fauna of Britain;" with other Papers, by Dr. Gray.

WED., FEB. 27.—*British Archaeological Association*, 84.—Exhibition of Stone Implements; on "The Monuments of Joursanvault;" by Mr. Levein.

Society of Arts, 8.—On "The Hudson's Bay Territories, their Trade, Productions, and Resources," by Mr. A. K. Isbister.

Royal Society of Literature, 84.

THURS., FEB. 28.—*Society of Antiquaries*, 84.
Royal Society, 84.

FRID., FEB. 1.—*Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, 4.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Tuesday, Feb. 26, Three o'clock.—Professor Owen, on "Fishes."

Thursday, Feb. 28, Three o'clock.—Professor Tyndall, on "Electricity."

Friday, March 1, Eight o'clock.—Professor H. E. Roscoe, on "Bunsen and Kirchhoff's Spectrum Observations."

Saturday, March 2, Three o'clock.—Dr. E. Frankland, on "Inorganic Chemistry."

ART UNION OF LONDON.

COMPETITION FOR PREMIUMS.

The Council of the Art-Union of London being anxious to assist in the cultivation of Fine Art and the practice of Design, as applied to Manufactures, and especially with reference to the Schools in connexion with the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, propose with the concurrence of that Department, to set apart the sum of £100 each year, to be offered to the Pupils in those Schools, on certain conditions.

There will be five premiums of £10 each, and ten premiums of £5 each, to be competed for by persons being *bonâ fide* pupils in any of the Schools of Art in connexion with the above department.

The following are the conditions to be observed by the competitors:—

1. Any of the following subjects will be received in competition:—

A painting in water-colour, monochrome, of a single human figure or group, partially draped, from life.

A painting in water-colour, monochrome, of a single animal or a group of animals, from life.

A drawing in chalk of the "Laocöon" group.

A design for a sideboard (10 feet wide).

A design for a bookcase (12 feet wide).

A design for a bronze candelabrum (5 feet high; $\frac{1}{4}$ size).

A design for a garden flower vase (3 feet high; $\frac{1}{4}$ size).

A majolica dish (15 inches diameter), blue monochrome, the centre subject a head of her Majesty.

A model for a prize cup, to be executed in silver (18 inches high).

A model for a clock-case for a mantelshelf.

A model for a pedestal for the reduced bust of Clytie or Belvidere Apollo. Width of bust, 10 inches. Height, 13 inches. Size of base, 5 inches diameter.

A model for a candlestick for a mantelshelf.

A model for a tazza (12 inches diameter), ornamented within low relief, to be produced in cast iron or bronze.

2. The drawings and paintings must be in all cases the size of the Imperial sheet ($29\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ inches), or one-half or one-quarter that size, and are not to be framed. The models be in wax, plaster, or terra cotta.

3. On or before the 10th of June, each school of art intending to compete must send to the office of the Art-Union a list of the works about to be submitted, with a certificate from the head master, to the effect that each work is the exclusive production of the pupil whose name is attached to it.

4. The several works are to be sent to the office

of the Art-Union, or such other place as the council may determine, on any day from the 24th to the 30th June, 1861, inclusive, and must be carriage-paid. The models should be wrapped in soft paper, and then closely packed with sawdust in a case.

5. The whole of the works, or such portion as the council may determine, will be publicly exhibited.

6. The several rewarded works, with the copyright, will become the property of the Art-Union of London; but, if any work should be produced for distribution, a further sum will be paid to the author for superintending its production.

7. No premium will be awarded unless the works sent in competition be, in the opinion of the council, of sufficient merit and importance.

8. The greatest care will be taken of the several works, but the council will not hold themselves responsible for any damage or injury they may sustain by fire, accident, or otherwise.

9. Works sent in competition for the prizes awarded by the Department of Science and Art will be admissible to compete for the premiums above offered.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

WE have been requested to announce that the following letter has been received by Sir Thomas Phillips, chairman of the council of the Society of Arts:—

"Council Office, Feb. 20, 1861.

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Foster's letter of the 16th of February, enclosing the Charter which has been granted to Earl Granville, K.G., the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, and Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, incorporating them as the commissioners for the exhibition of 1862.

"The commissioners, on the 22nd of November last, agreed to act, after a guarantee had been promised to such an extent as to show a strong opinion in the public mind that the time for holding a second international exhibition had arrived; after the guarantors had expressed an opinion that the absolute control of the undertaking ought to be entrusted to five gentlemen, named by them; and after the commissioners of the exhibition of 1851 had intimated their approval of the project, and their confidence in the proposed mode of management, and had promised their support and assistance; the commissioners therefore gladly accept a charter which conveys to them her Majesty's gracious assurance that she is earnestly desirous to promote the holding of an international exhibition of industry and art in the year 1862, and that she is pleased to sanction the proposed arrangements.

"The powers conveyed by the charter will, however, be practically inoperative until the deed of guarantee has been executed. When this has been done, the Bank of England has agreed to advance the necessary loan of money on liberal terms. The commissioners therefore desire me to request that you will represent to the council the necessity of having the deed signed as soon as possible.

"The commissioners, unwilling to lose valuable time, have, during the interval required for the preparation of the requisite legal powers, taken such provisional steps as their position permitted.

"The most pressing point was the building required for the Exhibition. In 1850, notwithstanding the possession of considerable funds, and the assistance of the most eminent architects and engineers, seven months elapsed before a design was adopted. The commissioners, therefore, felt that if they postponed the consideration of this subject until they were a legally constituted body, the cost of the building would be greatly increased, and a serious risk incurred of its non-completion by the appointed time.

"The arrangements made by the Society of Arts when negotiating for a site on the estate of the commissioners of 1851, and their announcement that the exhibition was to include pictures, a branch of art not exhibited on the former occasion, rendered it necessary to contemplate the erection of a building

in some parts of a more substantial character than that of 1851.

"A plan was submitted to the commissioners by Captain Fowke, R.E., who had been employed by her Majesty's Government, in the British department of the Paris exhibition of 1855. This design was adapted to the proposed site, and was intended to meet the practical defects which experience had shown to exist both in the buildings in Hyde Park and in the Champs Elysées. It appeared well adapted for the required purposes, and its principal features were of a striking character, and likely to form an attractive part of the exhibition. The commissioners submitted the design to the competition of ten eminent contractors, four of whom took out the quantities. Three tenders (one a joint one from two of the contractors invited) were sent in on the day named in the invitation, but all were greatly in excess of the amount which the commissioners could prudently spend, with a due regard to the interests of the guarantors.

"The commissioners have, therefore, had under their consideration modifications of the plan, which, without destroying its merits, would materially reduce its cost.

"The commissioners having learnt that the French Government had applied, on the 3rd of November last, to the Foreign Office, to know whether it was intended to hold an International Exhibition in England in 1862, entered into private communication with that Government, from whom they have received satisfactory assurances of support, accompanied by a statement that it had been the intention of the Emperor to hold an International Exhibition in Paris in 1862 had the project not been entertained in England.

"The commissioners also requested the Duke of Newcastle, the secretary of state for the colonies, to announce the design entertained of holding an exhibition, and the intention of the promoters to apply to the crown for a charter; and the commissioners have been informed that his Grace has addressed a communication to that effect to all the governors of her Majesty's colonies.

"The commissioners have had under their consideration the revision of the rules laid down in 1851, respecting the award of prizes, the constitution of juries, the affixing of prices, the distribution of space, the mode of classification, and also the organisation of the additional department of the fine arts.

"When, therefore, the guarantee deed has been executed, the commissioners hope to be able to proceed at once with the construction of the buildings, and to announce the rules and regulations for the arrangement of the exhibition.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"F. R. SANDFORD."

THE UNIVERSITIES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Oxford, Feb. 21.

THE Vice-Chancellor has just issued a document of considerable local, academical, and perhaps public interest. I will comment on the two first, and say a few words on the remaining one.

Whether it be from the wrath felt on the part of the authorities at having to pay for the gas explosion, or from the mere activity of the Vice-Chancellor in the discharge of a public duty, I do not profess to determine; but as a matter of fact, this functionary has, perhaps for the first time since it was his and his predecessors' duty to do so, inspected the accounts of the gas company, which, by a clause in the act constituting them, must be laid annually before the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor. The company appears to have had its beginning in 1818; to have been empowered to raise a certain sum by subscription in shares, and to receive a certain dividend. The dividend was fixed by the act at a maximum of ten per cent., and when

the profits exceeded ten per cent. for three consecutive years, such profits were to be funded as a reserve, and ultimately to be handed over to the lighting and paving commissioners. Provision is made, too, that the parties in question, before whom the accounts are laid, should not be beneficially interested in the company's profits. And the university in convocation pays its quota to the lighting and paving rate, and therefore is concerned in the maintenance of those provisions in the act which dispose of the surplus. There are grave reasons, however, for believing that the surplus has not been funded, and it is certain that no payment has been made to the commissioners. The argument for a surplus over the maximum of the act, is in the price of shares in the company, which suggest about eighteen per cent. paid. If the inquiry demonstrates what is expected, there will be a good deal of what stock-jobbers call "backadation."

Now, the public interest in such a disclosure is considerable, if one estimates the advantages promised by what to all intents and purposes is a monopoly, and must needs be a monopoly. In the first place, it shows that no private virtue is proof against the power of shifting personal responsibility on corporate action. The secretary or cashier of the company is the mayor. He ought to have declined to see the accounts, and to have submitted them to some unprejudiced parties. The shares are reported to be in the possession of some of the most distinguished persons in Oxford. They can hardly be supposed to be ignorant of the provisions of their own act, and yet they have, if one can interpret reports and panics on the part of outsiders and holders of shares, quietly but illegally pocketed the surplus, without scruple and without remorse. *Non olet* is their motto. All the while, we pay for gas prodigiously, and the lighting and paving rate is enormous. The Legislature, properly enough, when it sanctioned the monopoly, provided against its temptations; but, it is suspected, without success.

How far is the hint derived from the forthcoming action on the part of the university valuable to Londoners? They have gas companies, water companies, and the like, who enjoy a monopoly and derive large profits. Did it ever occur to any of the ratepayers that it might possibly be the case that the profits, after a certain maximum, are destined for public purposes? They might inquire profitably into the facts of the case, and see how far the useful, but dangerous, joint-stock arrangement is limited by statutory regulations in its power of demands on the public purse.

I am glad to say that the office of under-keeper of the new museum is conferred, with a decent salary, on Mr. Rowell. Any of your readers who used to frequent the Ashmolean meetings, in their days of residence, will remember that Mr. Rowell, who has been in business in Oxford for several years, as a paper hanger, was one of the most able and observant naturalists of the whole body. In spite of great deficiencies of education and the disadvantages of a variable and mechanical trade, he has contrived to lay up a store of knowledge second to that of few persons in that branch of information, and is, withal, gifted with considerable inductive powers. For several years he has worked, at a very insufficient rate of payment, at the old Ashmolean, and done a vast deal of gratuitous work for it besides. When the new museum was opened, the curators offered the under-keeper a salary rather lower than could be got by the labours of a common carpenter. They have, however, thought it over now, and have done better by him. It is, one would think, desirable to encourage scientific tastes among such persons.

The museum reminds me of the vigour with which our Joseph Hume, Mr. Wall, the Logic Professor, attacks the real or supposed extravagant expenditure on that costly institution. The other day he assailed a commission of five per cent. on setting up some statues, &c., which the architects

claimed. But the Vice-Chancellor said that the charge was customary, and so the vote was carried by a narrow majority. And you must remember that all our outlay is as yet, so we are told, only for the vestibule of this temple of physical science.

In pursuance of a recommendation of the middle class examination delegacy, a short statute is brought forward, modelling to a certain extent the original one. Its provisions apply to the examination in theology, and the purport of the clause is, that henceforth candidates may be examined in the Bible, without being examined in the doctrines, &c., of the Church of England, though the certificate of passing in this department of the examination will be withheld from those who do not satisfy the examiners on both subjects. The cause of this projected alteration is to be found in the diminution of the numbers of those who offer themselves for examination in religious knowledge, and the very indifferent acquaintance with the subject on the part of those who do appear as candidates.

The university is, by the way, on a recommendation from the council, to give £25 towards a school at Kirkdale. This manor, and one in Cornwall, were presented to the university by Queen Mary; and I have heard that there has been litigation kept up between the university and certain proprietors in or near Kirkdale, from the time of James I. up to nearly the present day.

The list of new examiners and moderators is out. Most of these are familiar to the work of the schools. Some, as Mr. Michell, have grown gray in it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. W. B. TURNBULL AND THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LITERARY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is no way of enlisting an Englishman's feelings in behalf of any individual, so certain of success, and consequently so hackneyed in its use, as that of making him out to be the victim of some species of persecution—if religious, all the better. It appears to me that this is the plan adopted by the friends of Mr. W. B. Turnbull, and I doubt not that if the memorial in his behalf, presented yesterday to Lord Palmerston, had been left open for signature a little time longer, a very goodly array of names would have been appended to it.

Will you allow me, then, as a hearty lover of antiquarian pursuits, and as hearty a hater of all bigotry, political or religious, to address a few observations to you upon a subject, which is arousing so much attention at present—namely, that of Mr. Turnbull's resignation of the post he held under the Master of the Rolls?

Lord Palmerston has avowed his conviction that the selection was unwise, and Lord Palmerston is no bigot; and with the agitation that has been raised in favour of Mr. Turnbull, it required some little courage on the part of his Lordship to make the assertion. I must confess I fully agree with him: a less wise selection it would have been difficult to have made.

With regard to the charge of fanaticism brought against Mr. Turnbull, it has been set up in defence that the work in which he avowed the sentiments objected to, was a "squib" written very many years ago; but, in answer to this, I would ask whether or not Mr. Turnbull's opinions, as expressed by him in works recently published, do not speak as loudly to his unfitness as even the one so ingeniously disposed of? I would refer the reader, who may be inclined to believe that Mr. Turnbull has, with riper years, abated the violence of his opinions, to the preface to the volume of poems by Robert Southwell, edited by Mr. Turnbull, and published within the last year or two by Mr. J. R. Smith.

Having myself had the opportunity of conversing with one or two gentlemen of the very highest posi-

OBITUARY.

MR. FRANCIS DANBY, A.R.A.

tion in literary and antiquarian circles, I find that the appointment of Mr. Turnbull has been looked upon by them with disfavour from the first, and while the "Times" has inserted several letters taking views favourable to him, letters taking the opposite view have not appeared, though written by men whose names would carry the utmost weight, and who are the best qualified to judge of Mr. Turnbull's fitness for the post he has resigned. I am aware that Mr. Turnbull has dabbled in antiquarian pursuits, but I have yet to learn that the works he has published speak one word in favour of his skill in this department of literature. Mr. Turnbull has already reaped some solid advantage from the patronage of the Master of the Rolls, which may console him for the loss of the post resigned by him. The book of Scottish Chronicles, edited by him in three volumes, can scarcely cost the nation much less than from two to three thousand pounds, of which Mr. Turnbull, receiving eight guineas per sheet, will of course obtain no inconsiderable portion. I grudge it him not; and yet assert, in the first place, that the book, which is a mere metrical version of Fordun and similar writers, is in literary value unworthy of being printed at all; and secondly, that if worthy of preservation, talent infinitely higher than Mr. Turnbull's would consider remunerative for the labour involved one fourth of the sum which Mr. Turnbull will receive. I mention this, not, of course, as reflecting in the slightest degree upon Mr. Turnbull, but as one among other circumstances well known in antiquarian society, which speak little for the discretion exercised by the Master of the Rolls in his choice either of works or editors, and likewise with the object of drawing attention to the obvious unfairness of allowing but one scale of remuneration for all works, whereas, if the labour involved in a conscientious discharge of the functions of an editor be taken into account, the amount paid in one instance should at the least be quintupled in another. In writing this letter I have not the slightest bias against Mr. Turnbull. Not having the pleasure of his acquaintance, I will take implicitly as true all that can be advanced in favour of his integrity and high principle; but I certainly, for one, look upon his avowed opinions as an objection to his holding the appointment in question, and deem that his literary labours give no such proof of competency in antiquarian pursuits as would lead one to overlook the disqualifications which his friends, unable to deny, endeavour only to palliate.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
K.

Kensington, February 20, 1861.

A CASE OF DISTRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LITERARY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should deem it a great privilege, and you would be doing an act of charity, if you would allow me, through your columns, to make known the following case.

A young author whose works have received the highest praises publicly and privately, and who has expended all his means upon the gratuitous delivery of his lectures throughout Great Britain, is suffering the most acute anxiety through his inability to meet a heavy bill to finish paying for the printing of his last work. Unless this bill be shortly met, he will be consigned to a debtor's prison, and the disgrace would kill him.

I make this appeal on his behalf, having known him for many years as a truly honourable, noble-hearted, Christian gentleman, always ready to use his high abilities in aid of any good cause. He is now moneyless, and suffering from ill health through great anxiety of mind. Who will help to save this young talented Christian poet from the sad fate that awaits him? His works will be gratefully returned for whatever may be sent to me.

By inserting this letter, you will be the means of saving the life of a fellow-creature, and of retaining to the world talents of the highest order.—I am, sir, your obedt. servant,

RICHD. DUDDING.

Benington Rectory, near Boston, Feb. 18, 1861.

Subscribers—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Dublin, Alfred Tennyson, Esq., Charles Dickens, Esq.

Mr. Francis Danby, A.R.A., one of the most original artists of the age, has just died at his residence at Exmouth, Devon, at the age of sixty-eight. The son of a small landed proprietor in the county of Wexford, where he was born in 1793, he was removed to Dublin by his father in the troublous times of '98. In the school of the Society of Arts in that city he received his first instruction in drawing; and at nineteen, soon after his father's decease, he entered on the profession in which he ultimately won so high a place. His first efforts with the pencil were exhibited in Dublin, in 1812; and his success there was sufficiently encouraging to warrant him in seeking a wider sphere for the exercise of his talents. Accordingly, he came to London, and in 1821, or the following year, he exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy, entitled *Disappointed Love*. In 1823 he tried his hand on a more strictly historical painting, *Warriors of the Olden Time Listening to the Minstrel*, and in the following year his *Sunset at Sea in a Storm*. This picture at once established Mr. Danby's reputation as a painter. He "awoke one morning, and found himself famous." In 1825 he produced his *Delivery of Israel out of Egypt*—one of the grandest conceptions of modern genius. In 1826, Mr. Danby, who had been elected an associate of the Royal Academy, exhibited his *Christ Walking on the Sea*, and in 1827 his *Embarkation of Cleopatra on the Cydnus*, a picture of the highest order of merit, which was afterwards engraved in the "Literary Souvenir." In 1828, Mr. Danby exhibited two pictures of a very different character, *The Opening of the Seventh Seal*, and *A Scene from the Merchant of Venice*. The former was purchased by Beckford, for his collection at Fonthill. In 1829, circumstances led Mr. Danby to go abroad, and he settled in Switzerland. He now devoted some time and talent to the production of drawings for the albums, a class of literature then rising into repute. In this connection he produced *The Old English Garden*, and *Fairies of the Sea Shore*; both engraved in the "Cabinet of Modern Art." In 1831, he exhibited *The Golden Age*, and *Rich and Rare were the Gems she Wore*; but he did not again appear on the walls of the Academy until 1841, when he exhibited his *Morning at Rhodes*, *The Sculptor's Triumph*, *The Enchanted Island*, and *The Deluge*. His *Enchanted Castle* was painted about the same date, but we believe it was never exhibited. In 1842, followed *The Contest of the Lyre and the Pipe in the Vale of Tempe*, a conception worthy of Poussin; *A Soirée at St. Cloud in the Reign of Louis XIV.*; and a *Holy Family*. In 1843, he exhibited only one picture, *The Last Moment of Sunset*, a scene of exquisite repose. In 1844, followed *The Painter's Holiday*, and *The Tomb of Christ after the Resurrection*. In 1845, he produced his *Wood Nymph's Hymn to the Rising Sun*; and in 1846, *The Fisherman's Home*—the two last are in the Vernon Gallery. The rest of his most celebrated works are *Caius Marius among the Ruins of Carthage* (1848), *The Departure of Ulysses for Ithaca* (1854), and *The Pleasure Party on the Lake of Wallenstein* (1855); but in none of his later productions has he surpassed, and perhaps he has even failed to equal, his former self; and he will be always best remembered, after all, as the painter of the *Sunset at Sea* and *Cleopatra*. Since Mr. Danby's return from the Continent, he had resided entirely at Exmouth, where he continued to practise his gifted and versatile pencil down to a comparatively recent period. There can be no doubt of his highly poetical and even creative power; and the world have always thought that the Academy would have done well to have elected him long before the close of his life to the full honours of their body. The artist's two sons, Messrs. J. and T. Danby, bid fair not to discredit their father's reputation, and have at this time some meritorious pictures on the walls of the exhibition of the British Institution, now open.

THE REV. WILLIAM CLEAVER.

The Rev. William Cleaver, eldest son of the Most Rev. E. Cleaver, D.D., formerly Archbishop of Dublin, died a few weeks since at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, at the age of seventy-one. He was formerly rector of Delgany, county of Wicklow. He was educated at Westminster and Christchurch, Oxford, where he obtained, in 1808, the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse on the subject of "Delphi." He resigned his living about twelve years since.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE new rector of the University of Leipsic, Dr. W. Roscher, delivered, according to custom, a discourse in the hall of the university, in October, 1860, and took for his subject the difference between the academical life of the English and French Universities, contrasting them in their systems, modes of study, pursuits, &c., and deducing from the inquiry the points in which advantage might be derived in Germany from the peculiarities of the foreign universities. Dr. Roscher thinks the defects of the English universities are so diametrically opposed to the German, that little fear may be apprehended from them; and their good features to be copied he states to be three—the great degree of activity, the perfection and masculine solidity of their corporate existence; the high value attached to classical studies and general accomplishment, the truly efficient individual being also well qualified in his particular department; and, thirdly, the ample exercises of the students in bodily activity and strength, in accordance with the maxim, "Mens sana in corpore sano." Dr. R. expresses his inability to recommend almost any part of the French university system, but alludes to the advantage which France possesses in her Institute, through which the most distinguished men in all departments of human knowledge attain a position so eminent and so universally acknowledged by the nation, as to constitute a power of no mean importance against the excesses of centralisation, as the conduct of the members on many occasions has worthily proved.

A new translation, into German, of "Smith's Wealth of Nations," by Dr. Asher, combined with the circumstances of the times, is attracting fresh attention to a work which still continues to be the fountain-head of the science of political economy. Notwithstanding the progress made since 1776, the attractiveness of the subject, as treated by Adam Smith, continues unimpaired; and no subsequent author, in the opinion of a German critic, has attained to the perfection of style evinced in the "Wealth of Nations."

The first edition of M. Janin's "Horace" was out of print in a week. The translator has required six months to bring out a new and revised edition—more worthy of the kind reception which Lord Derby was pleased to give to the original impression. Twenty-six photographs from the antique and from the great masters of modern times—Raphael, Rubens, &c.—have been added to the present edition, which has the look of a classic by the Elzeviers.

Many of the most popular living authors of Germany, among whom are Auerbach, Freytag (author of "Debit and Credit"), Grillparzer, Paul Heyse, &c., have issued a protest against the appearance at Hildburghausen of a self-styled

"Bibliothek der Deutschen Classiker," which is intended to contain a selection from the works of the best living authors, who protest against the violation of the laws of copyright as damaging to their interests.

The Marquis de Salvo, author of a "Life of Lord Byron," written in French, and a nobleman well known in the fashionable circles of London thirty-five years ago, died the other day at Paris, at an advanced age. M. de Salvo said, in some recent letters on Naples, that the indifference of the Neapolitans as regards social improvement arises from their belief that to live in Naples is to enjoy every possible earthly felicity, and hence their utter indifference for all that implies progress and improvement. It is in vain to talk to them about the mines of gold in California and Australia. To all this their only reply is—*Sorrente! Capri! Portici!* And while other nations are inaugurating the opening of new railways, the Neapolitans are looking forward with delight to the feast of the 8th of September, and are singing hymns in praise of the Madonna. M. de Salvo was horror-struck by the recent changes at Naples; to see his sovereign driven from his throne, and shut up in Gaëta; and his death is said to have been hastened by such tragical events. A sale of his pictures, and articles of *virtu* is announced for the end of this month.

The Abbé Pelletier, a canon of Orléans, has communicated to the world some touching verses, supposed to have been an address from the martyred king, Louis XVI., to his people, and written in 1793, the year of that monarch's execution. The Abbé took them down from the recitation of a very old lady, who retained them faithfully in her memory ever since hearing them on that tragical occasion; and we are sure our readers will be pleased to read them in the original, which we subjoin:—

(*Ah!—"Mon pauvre Jacques, quand j'étais près de toi."*)

"O mon peuple, que vous ai-je donc fait?
J'aime la vertu, la justice:
Votre bonheur fait mon unique objet,
Et vous me traînez au supplice?"

Mon peuple, en quoi ai-je donc mérité
Tant de tourments et tant de peines?
Car je vous ai donné la liberté:
Pourquoi me chargez-vous de chaînes?"

Si ma mort peut faire votre bonheur,
Prenez mes jours, je vous les donne,
Votre bon roi, déplorant votre erreur,
Meurt innocent et vous pardonne.

Ah! mon peuple, recevez mes adieux,
Soyez heureux, je meurs sans peine:
Puisse mon sang, coulant dessus vos yeux,
Dans vos cœurs éteindre la haine."

Don Patricio de la Ecosura continues his valuable "Constitutional History of England," the second goodly-looking volume having just made its appearance in Oxford, although bearing the date of 1859. The author's sentiments, as a lover of freedom, do honour to him, and he seems to have spared no pains to consult the best authorities. This volume embraces the period from 1272 to 1485. Lingard he characterises as a writer "eminently Tory." The execution of the patriotic Sir William Wallace, by Edward I., is stigmatised as "a piece of barbarous cruelty, for ever staining the memory of Edward with the illustrious blood of a hero; and not only useless, but transcendently prejudicial to Edward's designs on Scotland."

We understand that the Rev. Alfred Barry, of Leeds, is preparing for publication a memoir of his father, the late Sir Charles Barry, R.A.

CONTINENTAL GOSSIP.

"M. Eugène Scribe is dead." Such were the terms of the telegram from Paris, dated the 20th instant. Of the present generation there are few who will demand, Who was Eugène Scribe? For the benefit of the few we may state that Eugène Scribe was a playwright, and something more. He had talents which enabled him to administer to public cravings for amusement; and beyond this, all that he did, he did well. His popularity never made him careless, and his *fimsies* in dramatic literature will, in a general way, bear washing. He was born on Christmas-day, 1791, in the Rue St. Denis, near the Market of the Innocents, which now has been so modernised that last Spring it could not afford shelter for the swallows. His father, who died when he was very young, kept the "Black Cat" in this neighbourhood, where he sold silk and small merceries, and being, like most Frenchmen, a frugal man, he made a competency and retired from business. He intended that his son should be something above a vendor of ribbons and Lyons silks, and sent him to the College Sainte-Barbe, which, in those days, followed the course of instruction given at the Lycée Napoleon, or—to make the matter more plain—the same course given at a plain grammar school in England, compared to the course given at Harrow or Eton. Eugène applied himself to his studies, and passed with success his examinations in the School of Laws. This school, be it observed, has always been notorious for sending forth more rhymsters and vaudevillistes than lawyers. Law studies are made the pretext for studies wide away from jurisprudence, and the margin of the Pandects often bear glosses which Justinian would have some trouble to identify with the text. Scribe got tired of his tutor, Bonnet, the defender of Moreau, and vaulted the horse, ambition, or leaped himself, and, as far as beginnings were concerned, fell on the other side. In 1811 "Les Dervis" was a failure; so, in 1812, was "L'Ile de Barataria"; so, in 1813, "Thibault"; and so, in 1815, "Le Bachelier de Salamanque." All his pieces were killed under him, and they were not few, but he clung to hope, and having an aid in M. Delestre-Poisson, he showed his head above water. They succeeded together in a piece called "Une Nuit de la Garde Nationale." The fifteen years of the Restoration were a long triumph for M. Scribe. Every month, every week, was marked by a new work and a new success. It was then appeared "Flore et Zéphyr" (1816); the "Nouveau Porteur," and "Le Solliciteur" (1817); the latter preferred by Schlegel to the "Misanthrope"; then "La Fête du Mari," and "Une Visite à Bedlam" (1818), &c. We might fill one of our columns with the list of the various works written during this space, success attending them all, and the public ever greedy of a novelty from the same pen. To keep up the supply M. Scribe had to establish a veritable workshop, with a staff of ordinary and extraordinary assistants, allotting to each his share in the work to be done; to this one an idea to work out, to another a plot, to a third a character, to a fourth a dialogue, &c. At the head of this establishment was his old comrade, M. Germain Delavigne, and his inseparable Melesville. Scribe was not the idle man of the party. He worked hard, persevered greatly, overlooked all, and ultimately fashioned all. He was the life and soul of a great

dramatic partnership, drawing from it capital and fame, and not forgetting those who helped him to both; but in the height of his prosperity came the troubles of 1830. People then were in earnest and got tired of farces, and the star of M. Scribe began to dull. Nevertheless, many of his pieces, of a higher order than the Vaudeville, succeeded at the Français. In the lyric drama and the opera libretto Scribe was perhaps without a rival. To these he brought the full strength of his staff to bear. It was he who wrote "La Neige" (1823); "La Dame Blanche" (1825); "La Muette" (1828); "Fra Diavolo" (1830); "Robert le Diable" (1831); "La Juive" (1835); "Le Cheval de Bronze" (1835); "Les Huguenots" (1836) "L'Ambassadrice" (1837); "Le Domino Noir" (1841); "Le Prophète" (1849); "La Tempesta," for Jenny Lind (1851); "L'Etoile du Nord" (1854); "Jenny Bell" and the "Vêpres Siciliennes" (1855). Scribe, in short, was industrious, hard-working, intelligent, knowing of a want, and meeting that want, and Scribe became popular and wealthy. Reputedly a millionaire, he took pride in showing the origin of his success, and took for his arms a pen, with the motto, "*Inde fortuna et libertas.*" He had his country house of Séricourt, near Ferté-sous-Jouarré, above the door of which was written for the edification of visitors:—

"Le théâtre a payé cet asile champêtre,
Vous qui passez, merci! Je vous le dois peut-être."

It is pleasing to know that M. Scribe made good use of his princely fortune, and used many ingenious methods to relieve literary and dramatic indigence without thrusting himself into notice. The merits of his dramatic productions have given rise in France to many keen discussions. Whilst the public applauded with enthusiasm, French criticism showed itself severe and disdainful. He has been blamed for haste, for ambitious projects not realised, for a style light and lively, but incorrect, for want of observation and a superficial knowledge of men and manners. He does not analyse the passions, say the critics, nor does he develop character, but gives merely a series of incidents linked together at the whim of the author. But it is not every one who, having the bricks and mortar, can build a house; so it is not every one who, having incidents and characters, can produce a drama. The secret of the success of Scribe was in his knowledge of making proper use of his material. Many of his structures are like card-houses, which will not bear the breath of criticism; but if they are fragile, they are, at the same time, very pretty. Without aid Scribe could not possibly have written so much as he has written, but the master's eye was over all the servants. The list of his works occupies thirty-six pages of "La France Littéraire." It has been calculated that he wrote more than 350 theatrical pieces, and we may be excused if we have mentioned of these only a few of the better known.

GARIBALDI has, we understand, written, accepting the dedication to him of an autobiographical work entitled "Filippo Malincontri; or, Student Life in Venetia," about to be issued by Mr. Manwaring. The translation from the unpublished Italian MS. has been executed by Mr. C. B. Cayley, B.A., the translator of "Dante" and author of "Psyche's Interludes." The MS. was edited by Signor Girolamo Volpe, author of "The Home and the Priest," which was published last year under the auspices of Leigh Hunt.

MISCELLANEA.

EXPECTED CHANGES IN THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.—Notice has been sent round to the members of this club, that an extraordinary general meeting of the club will be held on Wednesday, the 27th instant, when the following proposition, recommended by the committee, will be taken into consideration:—"That it be recommended to the general meeting, on the part of the committee, that the yearly subscription of six guineas for each member be raised to seven pounds; that the entrance fee be increased from twenty-five guineas to thirty pounds; that three ballots of ten names each, and no more, shall take place annually until the number of the club be reduced to 1200 ordinary members, and that the committee shall proceed with the usual elections under regulation 2." The same document states that the secretary has received the following notice of an amendment to be proposed by Richard Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., seconded by Major General Sabine:—"That the entrance fee remain as at present, £26 5s.; that the annual subscription in future be £7; that to meet the temporary exigencies of the club, and in accordance with the principles on which this society was established, 50 additional members, being persons of distinction in literature, science, art, and public life, be selected from the list of candidates by the committee, or by such other committee of selection as this meeting may appoint; and that the ballots continue as heretofore."

THE CLERGY LIST.—We have received a copy of this work, corrected down to the end of the past year. Amongst its various new features we observe, especially, an alphabetical list of the private individuals who are patrons of livings, with the annual value of the livings. Besides this information, and that usually found in clerical directories, we find the names of the army, navy, and foreign chaplains, of the Irish and Scotch Episcopalian clergy, alphabetically arranged. So far as we have been able to test it, the information given in the "Clergy List" is uniformly correct.

The official statement of the debts and assets of Dr. Humphreys, late headmaster of the grammar school at Cheltenham, have just been sent round to the creditors of the estate. It is as follows:—"Debts proved and due from the insolvent's estate, £26,676 18s. 0½d.; total amount of assets received, subject to expenses of audit and dividend meeting, £11 11s." The prospect of a dividend, it must be owned, seems rather distant and problematical.

Mr. WALFORD, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, sub-editor of "Once a Week," has announced his intention of again offering himself as a candidate for the post rendered vacant by Dr. Donaldson's death among the classical examiners of the London University. Mr. Walford was a candidate for this office, we believe, so far back as 1853. He obtained the chancellor's prize for Latin verse in 1843 and was *proximè accessit* for the Ireland scholarship the next year, when Professor Conington was elected.

Messrs. SOTHEY and WILKINSON are at present exhibiting in their new picture gallery some interesting paintings and drawings, the production chiefly of English artists of high eminence. These works, which are the private property of one of the members of this well known firm, are exhibited, not for the purpose of sale, but in order to display the capacities of the new gallery erected for Messrs. Sothey and Co., which, as far as we are able to judge, is eminently adapted for the purpose for which it is intended, namely, the sale by auction of works of art.

We observe that Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. will remove into their new offices, 66, Brook Street, Hanover Square, on the 1st of March next.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Notwithstanding its coarse and slovenly performance, "Fra Diavolo" has drawn a tolerably full house on each occasion of its representation during the last week. Madlle. Parepa, in the character of *Zerlina*, is far more successful than any of her fellow artistes, which perhaps, after all, is not saying very much, as some of them—Mr. Swift especially—cannot even take the trouble to learn their parts, and the consequence is that the prompter's voice is most distinctly audible through the house from the commencement to the conclusion of the opera. Messrs. Patey and Bartleman are tolerably good representatives of banditti, and Mr. Parkinson (*Lorenzo*) a very fair specimen of the country peasant; but Mr. Honey (*Lord Alcazar*) is not so happy in the character assigned to him in this opera. "Robin Hood" has been performed for the last time, we believe, this week; and, on Tuesday next, Mr. Wallace's grand romantic opera, in four acts, "The Amber Witch," will be produced.

COVENT GARDEN.

If so delicate an exotic as the French comic opera could bloom and thrive on any other ground than its own native soil, it would surely be at Covent Garden, where the brilliant vocal powers of the accomplished *prima donna* are only matched by the richness and the delicacy of a perfect orchestra, and the artistic finish and completeness with which every opera is brought out here. The production of Auber's "Domino Noir" on Wednesday evening, and its unusually enthusiastic reception by the most crowded house that we have witnessed during the present season, may serve to corroborate what we have put forward as our deliberate opinion; and we sincerely hope that the efforts of the enterprising lessees will meet with the reward to which they are so fully entitled, by a long and prosperous run of this charming and vivacious opera.

For the first time within our remembrance, Mr. Harrison has resigned the performance of the tenor part (which he has hitherto always undertaken himself whenever Miss Louisa Pyne has been the principal soprano) to another, rather unwisely, we imagine, in this instance; for the part of *Mussareno* is one for which Mr. Harrison seems peculiarly suited, and one which he would have rendered far more effectively than Mr. Haigh, in whom there is an amount of indolence or sluggishness, sometimes approaching to apathy, though his magnificent voice would atone for even a greater defect than the one we have specified. Mr. St. Allyn, as *Don Julian*, and Miss Thirlwall, as *Brigitta*, were both, very successful in their respective delineations; whilst Mr. H. Corri, in the character of the porter, *Gil Perez*, drew down thunders of applause for his skilful "make up," and his comic delivery of the ballad in the second Act, ending with the "Deo Gratias." But the honours of the evening were most justly assigned to Miss Louisa Pyne, who in enacting the part of *Angela*, so difficult from the extreme versatility requisite for it, proved herself almost as clever an actress, as she is, undoubtedly, an unrivalled vocalist; not only was she *encored* in the romance in the first Act, "Une fée, un bon ange," and in the Aragonese Rondo in the second act, but the audience insisted on recalling her at the conclusion of each act, and yet once again after the fall of the curtain; in short the success of the opera was one continued triumph for Miss Louisa Pyne, and one to which she was, in every respect, fully entitled. No small share, however, of this triumph must, in fairness, be attributed to the splendid execution of the orchestra and Mr. Alfred Mellon's

signal ability in directing it; and on the first night of the performance, loud cries were raised for that gentleman after the conclusion of the opera. The only unsatisfactory part of the whole is the libretto, which, to our ears, presents a want of fluency, and a degree of roughness and uncountness, which is singularly at variance with the happy flow of Scribe's words and Auber's music. That our readers may be enabled to form an idea on the matter, we have appended a verse taken from *Angela's* grand air in the third act, "Ah quelle nuit!" and Mr. Chorley's English version—

"En cet instant passe en chantant
Un jeune étudiant.
Le voleur à ce bruit
Soudain s'enfuit.
Mon défenseur s'approche
"Alors calmez votre frayeur,
Je ne vous quitte pas;
Prenez mon bras."
"Non, non, monsieur
Sous le fil!
"Non Senora bon gré, malgré,
Jusqu'en votre logis je vous escorterai.
"Non non! cessez de me presser,
Calmez vous je vais vous laisser,
Mais un baiser, un seul baiser
Comment le refuser?
Un baiser je le veux.
Il en prit deux.
Et pendant ce moment,
"O mon Dieu! disais je en tremblant
"Sauve l'honneur du couvent."

The following is the very extraordinary version of the scene so vividly depicted in the original:—

"Then came the student so imprudent as to follow me,
When I began to try
Again to fly,
Saying he was a learned man whose name was Ptolemy:
Nor in the dark could I detect the lie.
'My angel, let me see you home!
You should not thus at midnight roam.
My care shall be repaid,
By only one salute!
While I was mute,
The being two salutes did take,
And I, of twenty more in dread,
Directly fled,
And prayed the while I ran, to every Saint awake;
'O, be kind! ere of terror I die,
For St. Rosa her sake.'"

Portions of the above strike us as being some of the most remarkable specimens of rendering into English which we have met with for some time past. Has Mr. Bunn ever produced anything much worse than this?

Balfe's "Satanella," which was revived at this house, and represented three times during the last week, was performed on Monday and Tuesday during the present week, with some slight changes in the cast, such as the substitution of Miss Leffler for Miss Susan Pyne, and of Mr. Wharton for Mr. Weiss. The representation was the same as when it was first produced.

OLYMPIC.

Thursday night last witnessed the production, at the Olympic of a new and original drama in two acts, by H. T. Craven, Esq., entitled "The Chimney Corner." The plot puts forward no great pretensions to originality. Old Solomon Probity (Mr. Horace Wigan) has, in consequence of his extreme old age—ninety-one years—almost lost the use of his faculties, and living in the house of his son, Peter Probity (Mr. Robson), a chandler, sits all day over the fire, in the parlour at the back of the shop, and gives few signs of life but by occasional observations upon events which took place in his youth, or by expressing a desire for the meal he has that moment swallowed. Mr. Peter Probity has been appointed sole executor under the will of an old friend recently dead, and in that capacity has, at the moment on which the drama opens, drawn out a sum of nearly two thousand pounds, which constitutes the entire fortune of Grace Emery (Miss Hughes), the daughter of his deceased friend. There had, it appears, existed an attachment between Grace Emery and John Probity (Mr. W. Gordon),

the son of *Peter* and grandson of *Solomon Probity*, then a clerk in the office of *Mr. Charles Chetty* (*Mr. G. Murray*), a solicitor; but in consequence of some suspicion having been thrown upon the honesty of young *Probity*, old *Emery* had, at the time of his death, refused his consent to the union of the youthful couple, and had appended a codicil to his will, by which, unless within a month after his decease, his daughter signed a contract to marry *Charles Chetty*, she ceased to have any claim upon the property, which then passed into the hands of the same intriguing young lawyer. We have not space to follow the plot through all its development; suffice it to say that the money, when in the possession of *Peter Probity*, is placed in a cabinet for security, but the old grandfather having become acquainted with the fact of its being there, totters to the place in which it is kept, and fearing a possibility of its being stolen, removes it for safety to a flue in the chimney corner. At this very time *John Probity*, unable any longer to bear the contemplation of *Grace*, to whom there is now no longer any chance of his being a successful wooer leaves his home under circumstances ingeniously calculated to throw an amount of suspicion, almost equivalent to certainty, upon him of having taken the property with him in his flight. Ultimately, after the distress of his father and of his mother, *Mrs. Patty Probity* (*Mrs. Leigh Murray*), have risen to the highest point, and detection and disgrace appear inevitable, *John Probity* re-appears, and the piece terminates pleasantly with the discovery of the money, the disfigurement of the lawyer, and the marriage of young *Probity* to *Grace Emery*, the young couple being enabled to disregard the prohibitory clause in the will in consequence of a providential windfall which befalls *Peter Probity* at the auspicious moment of his son's return. The piece gave rise to some striking situations; highly effective allusions, which the audience seldom failed to greet with hearty applause, enlivened its progress, and full opportunity was afforded to all the various actors for the display of their powers. *Mr. Robson*, as *Peter Probity*, was of course the principal character in the piece, and we look upon this rôle as likely to be a favourite one for the future. His distress at the thoughts of the dishonesty of his son, and the disgrace brought upon his family, was powerfully depicted, and he blended with it, in his own admirable style, a species of humour which served to render the darker shades of its pathos only more forcible. *Mr. Horace Wigan* and *Mrs. Leigh Murray*, each in their respective parts, ably supported him, and we have seldom seen *Miss Hughes* to greater advantage. The calls at the close of each act for *Messrs. Robson* and *Wigan* were very hearty; and at the conclusion of the piece the author was summoned before the curtain, and received a hearty share of the applause which was liberally awarded both to the play and its actors.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

In praiseworthy imitation of those who have preceded him in the management of promenade concerts, *M. Musard* has devoted two or three evenings in the week to the works of our great classical masters, assigning, according to custom, the whole of the first part of the programme to the works of a single composer; thus, on Thursday and Saturday last, we had a Mendelssohn night, and this evening, the Beethoven programme, which gave so much satisfaction on Tuesday, is to be repeated. The selection comprised the splendid "Leonora" overture in C, the "March from the Ruins of Athens," the pianoforte concerto in B flat, and the colossal C minor symphony. Besides these, there was a duett-fantasia for violin and violoncello (founded on airs by the great composer), the joint composition of Leonard and Servais. In this piece, admirably

adapted for mechanical display, the lovely slow movement from the Kreutzer sonata, with difficult and brilliant variations, was effectively introduced, and the brothers Lamoury most heartily applauded for their able and intelligent execution of it. *Miss Freeth*, a young pianiste of great talent and still greater promise, undertook the pianoforte concerto, and proved most undeniably, what we have often asserted in these columns, that *Miss Arabella Goddard* is not the only instrumentalist deserving a hearing from the musical public. The vocalists engaged have been *Signor Valsovani*, and *Mdms. Louisa Vinning*, *Poole*, and *Harriette Lee*; the last-named lady being new to a London audience, though we believe she has attained some reputation in the provinces. A Mozart night is contemplated for Friday next; and on the evening following, the last of the series, the concert will be miscellaneous, for the benefit of *M. Musard*, the entrepreneur, when we hope to see his spirited exertions recognised by a full attendance; hitherto, we fear, his success has hardly been such as will induce him again to visit our shores.

The programme of the last Monday Popular Concerts was almost wholly a repetition of one given a few weeks previously, comprising Mendelssohn's famous "Ottetto," and Bach's difficult chacone in D minor for violin solo. *Henry Smart's* charming song, "Estelle," was also repeated.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The ninth concert of the winter season, designated by the whimsical title of "Past and Present," came off on Saturday last, and was very numerous attended. A glance at the programme, which includes names so widely distant in style and in age as *Handel* and *Berlioz*, will show the propriety of the appellation:—

PROGRAMME.

Overture, "Acis and Galatea"	<i>Handel.</i>
Recitative and Aria, "Hush! ye pretty warbling Choe!" (Acis and Galatea)	<i>Handel.</i>
Sinfonia Militaire	<i>Haydn.</i>
1. Adagio: Allegro.	3. Allegretto.
2. Menuetto and Trio.	4. Finale: Presto.
Aria, "Our hearts in childhood" (Iphigenia in Tauris)	<i>Gluck.</i>
Concerto for Violin, in F Sharp, Minor	<i>Vieuxtemps.</i>
Aria, "The Power of Love" (Satanella)	<i>Balfe.</i>
Scherzo from "Midsummer Night's Dream"	<i>Mendelssohn.</i>
Serenade, "Good night, beloved"	<i>Balfe.</i>
Bouquet "Oh, Willie, we have missed you"	<i>Vieuxtemps.</i>
Americain ("St. Patrick's Day")	<i>Macfarren.</i>
Song, "The Reason Why"	<i>Macfarren.</i>
Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini"	<i>Berlioz.</i>

The principal feature of the concert was the performance of the violin concerto by the composer himself, *M. Vieuxtemps*, who made his first appearance at the Crystal Palace on this occasion, and who was received with the same enthusiastic welcome that has been accorded to him in all parts of England since his recent visit to us; we fear, however, that *M. Vieuxtemps* must have formed a very low estimate of our public taste, when he condescends to dress up such paltry airs as those in the "Bouquet Americain" for our edification. The instrumental pieces, four in number, were played to perfection; the scherzo, from "Midsummer Night's Dream," in particular, being executed with a rare refinement and delicacy. *Berlioz's* noisy overture being reserved as the finale to the concert, served very appropriately as a "concluding voluntary," as the audience began to leave their seats on the very first notes, and the few who remained behind could hear nothing but the shuffling of feet, the rustling of dresses, and occasionally an overpowering burst of sound from the brass instruments. The vocalists were *Madame Louisa Vinning*, who was warmly applauded for her delivery of the air from *Balfe's* "Satanella," "The Power of Love," and *Mr. Baker*; the latter, a pupil of *Mr. Santley*, possesses no special recommendations to public favour, and failed to produce any sensation. This afternoon, *Mr. Leslie's* cantata "Hollywood" will be performed for the second time—the first performance of it having taken place a few weeks since at St. James's Hall. ("Literary Gazette," Feb. 9.)

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

[*.* As the gentleman to whom we have confided the musical department of our journal is at considerable trouble and expense in obtaining the various items of information in the "Musical Gossip," may we request that those journals who honour us by quoting from our columns—"The Standard," "The Manchester Examiner and Times," "The Sunday Times," and others—will be good enough in future to acknowledge the source from which they have borrowed?—Ed. "Lit. Gaz."]

Under the name of the Lombardy Musical Society, the Garibaldi musicians have made their first public appearance at Berlin during the last fortnight. They were most enthusiastically received.

The Conservatoire Royale de Musique of Liège has just experienced a great loss in the death of *Francois C. J. Dupont*, a first-class violinist, and a composer of some merit. He had finished his opera of "Ribiero Pinto," fragments of which have been performed from time to time by the musical societies of Liège only a short time before his death.

M. Mocquard, the French Emperor's private secretary, and author of "Les Massacres de Syrie," and of "Jessie," a tale now publishing in the "Revue Européenne," has been formally enrolled as a member of the French Dramatic Association.

A one act play by *M. de St. Georges*, the music by *Jules Cohen*, is in rehearsal at the Opéra Comique. *M. Gourdin*, from the Conservatoire, will make his debut in it.

Meyerbeer has just composed two charming Lieder for a new piece of *Mme. Birch-Pfeiffer*, called "Der Goldbauer," and represented at Berlin.

Meyerbeer's "Struensee," which has not been performed at Leipzig for three or four years, has been revived there with great success, and also at Berlin.

A fête in honour of *Franz Schubert* has been held at Weimar this month, under the patronage of the Court. No compositions but those of *Schubert* were performed: a hymn for four voices, a quartett in D minor, a ballad, sung by *Madame Milde*, of the Théâtre Weimar, and some transcriptions of his songs by *Franz Liszt*.

The celebrated composer *Chélaré*, chapel master at Weimar, is dead at the age of seventy-two. An opera of his, "Macbeth," was represented at Paris some thirty years since.

At the last concert of the Conservatoire, *Massol*, who has not been heard in Paris for more than three years, produced great effect of his magnificent delivery of the music by *Thoas* in *Gluck's* "Iphigenia in Tauris."

The fourth volume of "Castelli's Memoirs" has just been published. In it, the veteran author, who is more than eighty years of age, informs his readers that for the poem of "La Famille Suisse," which has been translated into all the European languages, and been represented at Vienna more than a hundred times, he has received in all the munificent sum of eight florins!

Gounod's "Faust" has been brought out at Darmstadt with great success.

Madlle. Emma Livry, the pupil of *Taglioni*, who has lately created so great a sensation in Paris, is engaged by *Mr. Gye*, for Covent Garden; the ballet of "Forfalla" will be that in which she will make her first appearance here.

During the past week, the following concerts have taken place in London, for the enumeration of which only we can find space:—The performance of the "Creation" by the Sacred Harmonic Society; an organ performance at Gray and Davison's, by *Mr. Lemmens*, the greatest living organist (the husband of *Madame Lemmens-Sherrington*); and the first of a series of Chamber Concerts, at Hanover Square Rooms, by *Messrs. Klindworth*, *Blagrove*, and *Daubert*.

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